THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS

Candidates for Officers of the House.

Who They Are, What They Have Done, and Their Chances.

The Great West Wants Her Share.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7

The Great Question.

Some time ago the absorbing question here, as elsewhere, was, "Who is going into Grant's Cabinet?" That may still be of importance in some quarters, but in and around the House of Representatives the great questions are, "Who is going to be Speaker of the Forty-first Congress? Who is going to be Clerk, Sergeant at Arms, Doorkeeper, and Postmaster?" Having taken the trouble to ascertain the probable answers which will be made, practically, to these queries about the fifth of March, I propose to give your readers the result of my investigations.

The Speakership.

Thus far, but two names have been prominently mentioned in connection with the Speakership. These are Henry L. Dawes of Massachusetts and James G. Blaine of Maine. There has been something said about James A. Garfield of Ohio, and one or two others of lesser note; but this has only been by way of compliment, and in circles of admiring personal friends. Geographical position will have as much to do with the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress as it had to do with the Presidency of the United States in former times. The "Great West," as the Western men love to designate their section, has supplied us with a President and Vice-President, and it is nothing more than fair that the educational, inventive, mechanical, moneyed East should have the Speaker of the House of Representatives. This, I believe, is conceded on all sides. The only question is, "Who shall it be?" By general consent, the contest is narrowed down to the two men I have mentioned—both of them from New England.

Henry L. Dawes.

Mr. Dawes is a native of Massachusetts, and was born at Cummington, Hampshire county, in 1816. He is consequently fifty-three years old. He is a lawyer by profession and a man of acknowledged ability. Like Colfax, he has been an editor, having had charge, for a time, of a paper called the "Greenfield *Gazette*." At thirty-two he was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, a body in which men of mean ability have always been rare. His Congressional career began with the Thirty-fifth Congress, and he has been returned by his constituents to every succeding Congress by overwhelming majorities. In the Thirty seventh Congress he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Elections—one of the most important committees of the House—a position which he has held ever since. Mr. Dawes is a man of medium height, rather spare figure, large, well-formed head, sharp-cut, well defined features, and high, broad forehead. He is a close, hard-working, diligent student, of the most unexceptionable habits and high moral character. He possesses remarkable equanimity of temper, great impartiality, and wonderful self-control. These are indispensable characteristics in the Speaker of so large and turbulent a body as the House of Representatives. It is but just to Mr. Dawes to say that he has not sought the position for which his numerous friends have named him. Previous to his renomination and subsequent election to the Forty-first Congress, he was tendered the nomination for Governor of his native State, but declined it. As a parliamentarian Mr. Dawes has few, if any, superiors in the House, outside of Speaker Colfax and General Banks. He has frequently been called upon to preside when the House was in Committee of the Whole, and also on other occasions, always giving complete satisfaction to both sides. His political record is unimpeachable. Originally a Whig of the anti-slavery school, he was among the earliest and most earnest members of the Republican party when it came into existence. His course in Congress has been remarkably consistent. All the great measures originated and passed by the Republican party since 1861 have received not only his vote, but his warm personal support. No man has ever suspected him of treachery to the party, or of a purpose to barter the success of great principles for an expediency which would purchase a doubtful and momentary success. Like the present Speaker, Mr. Dawes' personal habits are unexceptionable. He is a strict member of the Congregational Church, and whether he is the "coming man" or not, it may be well for the country to know that he does not "drink wine."

James G. Blaine.

The other candidate for Speaker, James G. Blaine, is a native of Pennsylvania, having been born in Washington county in 1830, and is, therefore, thirty-nine years of age. When he was quite young he removed to the State of Maine, where he became connected with the public press, and was at one time editor of the Portland *Advertiser*. Entering into politics, he was elected a member of the Maine Legislature, where he served four years, two of them as Speaker of the House. His Congressional career began in 1862, when he was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress. He has been returned to every successive Congress, including the Forty-first. Although he has served as a member of several important committees of the House, he has never been assigned to the chairmanship of any committee. Mr. Blaine is a little above the medium height, rather fleshy than otherwise. He has a fair-sized, round head, with a forehead about which there is nothing remarkable, and rather blunt features. He is a man of impulsive disposition, quick temper, and what the phrenologists would call "uncertain mood." Although a good talker, Mr. Blaine has never achieved prominence as a debater. In the Thirty-ninth Congress, during his controversy with the Hon. Roscoe Conkling, then a member from New York, concerning Provost Marshal General Fry, it was the general opinion that he was not only defeated in the result, but severely handled by Mr. Conkling in the discussion. Mr. Blaine has always been regarded as conservative in his political views, and this suspicion was more than confirmed, in the opinion of the radicals, during the first attempt to impeach Andrew Johnson. He was the man whom the late Thaddeus Stevens accused of having uttered the sentiment that "he would rather have Andrew Johnson President of the United States than a scalawag like old Ben Wade." When the great Pennsylvanian made this statement to the House, Mr. Blaine endeavored to deny it; but the "old man" proved it upon him to the satisfaction of the whole House. During the last impeachment, Mr. Blaine was the open apologist of the recreant Senator from Maine, Mr. Fessenden. Ever since Mr. Blaine's advent in Congress, it has been known that he was, to a great extent, under the influence of Mr. Fessenden. This fact, together with his course during the impeachment, has served to make the radicals somewhat shy of him. Aside from this, it is not thought that he possesses the qualities without which it is almost impossible to be a successful presiding officer. And yet he has his friends—men who, like himself, are young and impulsive. They speak of him as "Young America," as a good, jolly fellow, which, indeed, he is, and commend him to the support of newspaper men, because he was once the editor of a provincial journal. The more thoughtful and sedate of the party look upon Mr. Blaine as "Young America" in the gristle. Probably they would vote for him for Speaker ten years hence, when his impetuosity will be more subdued, when his ambition may be as aspiring but less apparent than it is now.

The Clerkship of the House.

Next to Speaker the most important office connected with the House is that of Clerk. This officer has charge of all the purchases for the House, and the disbursement of all its funds except the pay of members and their mileage. The candidates prominently named, thus far, for Clerk of the Forty-first Congress, are General Ephraim R. Eckley, of Ohio, and the Hon. Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, the present incumbent.

General Ephraim R. Eckley.

General Eckley was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, in 1812. He was admitted to the bar in 1837, and was subsequently elected to the Ohio Legislature, serving eight years in the Senate and two in the House. At the commencement of the Rebellion he entered the service as Colonel of the Twenty-sixth Ohio Volunteers. At the great battle of Corinth he commanded a brigade, and performed such valuable services as to receive the warm commendations of his superior officers. In 1862, while still in the service, he was elected a member of Congress from the Seventeenth district of Ohio. This was just after Van Dorn's celebrated raid upon Holly Springs, Mississippi; and owning to communications being cut off with our army, General Eckley was a member of Congress nearly two months before he was aware of it. His case is a rare instance of the office seeking the man, instead of the man seeking the office. He resigned his position in the army in March, 1863, and took his seat in the House of Representatives. He was re-elected to the Thirty-ninth and Fortieth Congresses, and refused a nomination to the Forty-first. General Eckley has not figured extensively in the debates of the House, because he is one of those old-fashioned, practical men who believe in action rather than in words. But he has been an efficient member for all that, and *has always voted right*. He has the reputation of being "a man whom you can trust"—a rare virtue in our public men of to day. General Eckley will, of course, receive the hearty support of the Ohio delegation, the Republicans going solid for him. It is said the Western delegations generally will vote for him for, though a quiet man, he is personally popular; and the West seems to have made up its mind that if the East has the Speaker, the Doorkeeper, and probably the Sergeant at-Arms, the "Great West" must have the Clerk and the Postmaster.

Hon. Edward McPherson.

Pennsylvania has had the Clerkship of the House for ten successive years, with but one interruption. Colonel J. W. Forney was elected Clerk in 1857 and served until 1861, when Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, was the fortunate candidate. Mr. McPherson succeeded him in 1863, and has held the position ever since—a period of six years. It is not, therefore, surprising that nearly everybody outside of the Pennsylvania delegation is in favor of a "new deal." But graver reasons than mere geographical position are urged in favor of a new Clerk. It is alleged that Mr. McPherson's management of the Clerk's office has been rather more extravagant than comports with the economical, retrenchment principles of the Republican party. There are not wanting facts and figures to show that the expenditures of the Clerk's office have more than doubled under McPherson over what they were under Forney, and even under the Democratic Etheridge. Nor are there lacking men of his own party who are ready to bring these forward. I but anticipate what you will probably see in the public prints within a short time, when I say that the official records show that where Forney employed some twenty-five clerks and messengers, at an annual outlay of $33,361·60, McPherson has fifty eight clerks and messengers, costing the Government $83,342·87 per annum. It is alleged that Mr. McPherson has kept two of these clerks, employed and paid by the Government, busy at work compiling his "Political Manual" and other books of which he is the author, and that the principal business of one of the messengers of the office is to sell these books. I give these statements as they come from members of the House—not Democrats, but Republicans. Should they be brought out in the House or in caucus, as I am informed they will be, they will, of course, materially damage McPherson's chances of re-election.

Mr. McPherson was born at Gettysburg, Pa., in 1830, and is now thirty-nine years old. During his early days he was connected with the public press, and has always been more or less interested in literary matters. He was a member of the Thirty-sixth Congress, and in 1863 was appointed a Deputy Commissioner of the Revenue in the Treasury Department. He was elected Clerk of the House soon after the meeting of the Thirty-eighth Congress, and has retained the place under each successive Congress.

Sergeant-at-Arms.

There are at present two candidates for the office of Sergeant-at-arms, Colonel N. G. Ordway, of New Hampshire, the present incumbent, and Hon. Henry D. Washburn, of Indiana, now a member of the House. How many more candidates may turn up between this and the 4th of March, it is impossible to predict. The office is reported to be a lucrative one, though I have not been curious enough to ascertain exactly how much a man may make out of it legitimately. Of course nobody would think of making anything illegitimately.

Colonel N. G. Ordway.

Colonel Ordway was born in 1828, in Warner, New Hampshire, a place near the foot of Kearsarge mountain, from which the timber was taken to build the celebrated vessel of that name which sunk the Alabama. As he has charge of refractory and disorderly members and recusant witnesses, like the famous gentleman with "conservative opinions and Kentucky habits"—C. W. Wooley—Colonel Ordway seems peculiarly fitted by nature for his office. He is at least six feet four inches high, and muscular and strong in proportion. His very appearance, minus a *posse comitatus*, would certainly be sufficient to strike terror into the ranks of at least half a dozen mutinous Congressmen, or twice as many recusant witnesses. Colonel Ordway has taken a very prominent part in the politics of his native State, and was largely instrumental in organizing the Republican party there, which finally overthrew the Democracy. During the latter part of the war, he was the New Hampshire State agent here, with the rank of Colonel on Governor Smythe's staff, giving his time and services gratuitously. In December, 1863, having taken an active part in the defeat of the schemes of Emerson Etheridge and Mr. Ball, the then Sergeant-at-Arms, to procure the organization of the House in the interests of the Democracy, Colonel Ordway was elected Sergeant-at-Arms, and has twice since been re-elected by acclamation, both in the caucus and in the House. His administration of the office has given general satisfaction, and he has reformed many abuses which had grown up under the fostering care of his Democratic predecessors.

Hon. Henry D. Washburn.

Mr. Washburn, who proposes to contest Colonel Ordway's claims, was born in Vermont in 1832. He is a lawyer by profession and has been engaged for some years in politics. He was elected a member of the Thirty-ninth Congress from the Seventh Indiana district, and was subsequently re-elected to the Fortieth Congress, but failed of a nomination to the Forty-first. His chief strength lies in the fact that he served in the army during the Rebellion, and that he hails from the West. It is not thought, however, that he has much strength outside of the Indiana delegation. He has not been popular as a member of the House.

The Doorkeeper.

The office of Doorkeeper, like that of Clerk, has some patronage connected with it, but it is not generally sought after by ex-members of Congress. The present incumbent, Otis S. Buxton, is a native of New York, and was born in 1818. He came here in 1861, and was made Assistant Doorkeeper under Capt. Goodenough. At the beginning of the present session, on the resignation of General Lippincott, Mr. Buxton was elected Doorkeeper without opposition. There is no opposition, that I know of, to his re-election. He has given close attention to his duties both as Assistant Doorkeeper and as Doorkeeper, and the members will generally support him.

The Postmaster.

There has been very little said about this office, and, as I understand, the present incumbent, Mr. King, of Minnesota, is a candidate, and will probably be elected.

This letter is already so long that I must reserve for another occasion some observations upon the manner in which the various candidates conduct the canvass.

JOSEPHUS.

THE ROGERS MURDER.

Things to be Thought of by the Officials

A citizen-detective in New York writes the following explicit letter relative to the mysterious murder of old Mr. Rogers:—

Since the publication of the verdict of the Coroner's jury in the Rogers murder case, the reporters of two prominent daily journals seem to take it for granted that the innocence of all the parties held in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the murder has been fully established. As an offset to the bad reasoning and *exparte* statements of these writers, I submit the following brief review of the testimony and facts which have thus far been made public:—

It appears that the assault upon Mr. Rogers was made at "about" 7 A. M. of the 31st of December. Before committing the act the assassin took off a white overcoat and gave it to his companion. The man who received the overcoat, and crossed the street, saying as he went, "Jim, don't do it," is represented by Mr. Rogers as being a larger or taller man than the other. This being the case, it was natural for Mr. Rogers to speak of the murderer as the small man, although he may have been of medium size.

In the pocket of the blue flannel coat which the man left in the hands of Mr. Rogers was found an envelope directed to "James Logan," and his comrade had called him "Jim." It is therefore reasonably certain that his name was *James Logan*. (With this evidence in their possession, why do the detectives scour the country for somebody by the name of "Tom?")

Now there are but two James Logans in New York who are professional thieves, and both are in custody. There are circumstances which render it highly improbable that James Logan No. 1 committed the murder. It is different, however, with No. 2. The coat and hat fit him. He left No. 171 Green street at "about" 7 o'clock on the 31st of December, in company with a larger and taller man than himself. He wore at the time a white overcoat, a blue flannel undercoat, and a hat similar to the one left with Mr. Rogers.

The two men started in the direction of Twelfth street, and James Logan No. 2, if he took the shortest route to his brother's house, must have passed very near Mr. Rogers' residence. (I have ridden in the street cars from No. 171 Greene street to Twelfth street in seven minutes, including six stoppages. A man would walk the distance in from eight to ten minutes.) The following evening James Logan returned to No. 171 Greene street, where he spent the night; laid on the bed, but did not undress himself. (Why not? Did he expect to be disturbed?)

His mistress testifies that he wore on this occasion a black overcoat, a new hat, and that he had one of his hands bound up with cloth, as though it had been wounded. And he admitted to her that he had lost his overcoat and hat and injured his hand in attempting to make his escape from the police. (He may have lost his hat, but it is quite probable that he exchanged the white overcoat for the black one for the purpose of disguising himself as far as possible.) He left No. 171 Greene street early the following morning, and for the next twelve days he can give (or has given) no good account of himself. He is finally suspected of being implicated in the murder, and after searching for him for four days the police succeed in effecting his arrest. Then comes his brother's very improbable and very unsatisfactory story.

Now one of two things is true: either Mr. Rogers was murdered by James Logan No. 2, or else James Logan is the victim of the most remarkable and convincing train of circumstantial evidence that was ever brought against an innocent man. His name, his size, the size of his companion, his antecedents, his overcoat, undercoat, hat, wounded hand, his whereabouts at the time of the murder, and his subsequent conduct, all point to him as being the criminal. It is hardly possible for all these circumstances to be more coincidences—especially when there is not the slightest evidence of a trustworthy character tending to establish Logan's innocence. It may be said that he is not a small man. But is it very probable that a small, short man would have struck so high as to have cut the top of Mr. Rogers' hat in several places?

The probabilities are that Logan opened the letter that was "handed him by Tom," and put the envelope in his pocket while he read the contents. Finding, as he very likely did, that the communication contained criminal intelligence, he naturally destroyed it, and the envelope accidentally remained in his pocket. Had the writer of the letter carried it until he met Logan, it is probable that he would have destroyed both letter and envelope.

An important question is, Can James Logan read writing?

It is said that Mr. Rogers described the assassin as a man of rather dark complexion, but it must be remembered that the assault was committed at a time of day (three-quarters of an hour before sunrise) when it would be difficult to distinguish the exact color of a man's eyes, hair, etc.

I have just read in a morning paper an account of the arrest of John Robinson, the station-house lodger. Is it possible that the police are again to be hoodwinked and misled by such an absurd story as the one told by De La Noy? It is more than likely that this last arrest is the result of a plan concocted by Logan's friends for the purpose of diverting attention from the real culprit. There may be marks on the assassin's coat and hat which Logan's relatives can describe, and from what is known of De La Noy's antecedents and associations, it is not inconsistent to presume that he himself is a friend of Logan.

Why has Robitaille, (who left Greene street in company with Logan) not been arrested?

CITIZEN-DETECTIVE.

EXTRAORDINARY EXPLOSION.

Ignition of Nitro-Glycerine in an Oil Well.

From the Titusville Herald, Feb. 3.

On the Mason farm a well has been sunk to the depth of over eight hundred feet, which has hitherto yielded but little oil, with an abundance of gas. The proprietor, Jonathan Watson, determined to try the effect of a heavy charge of nitro-glycerine, and yesterday fifty pounds were exploded by Mr. Mowbray and his assistants. Two cartridges were prepared, the one twenty-five inches in length, the other thirty-five inches, and each five inches in diameter. These were connected by a short copper wire, thirty feet in length, so as to adjust the two charges immediately opposite two several mud veins which were known to be that distance apart, the heaviest charge of thirty pounds nitro-glycerine being at the lower vein, 783 feet deep, the lighter charge at the upper vein. Twelve exploders were inserted in the largest cartridge and eight in the other, forming a train of twenty exploders, which by means of insulated wire were connected about 259 feet from the well with an electric battery. Everything being arranged the order was given to fire. In an instant the discharge took place, and a report like a cannon fired from a distance, accompanied by a very perceptible vibration of the earth around, was noticed by those present. The operator and an assistant immediately pulled on the wire, thereby endeavoring to prevent entanglement; when about fifty feet of the wire had been drawn out a reaction ensued, dragging the parties who were pulling at the wire towards the well for a distance of ten feet, to their surprise and great wonderment (this arose from the column of water lifted by the explosion and its return fall); but most certainly the parties thought for an instant Old Scrat was hauling them down below, to answer for blasting his oil factory. The result of the explosion on the well cannot be ascertained until the well has been tubed and the water (a column of 720 feet) has been pumped off. The indications are that so heavy an explosion (the bale of the cartridge which was recovered proved the terrible force exerted) must have penetrated the mud veins for a considerable distance.

The readers of the *Herald* may feel interested in knowing that the water in the well amounted to about twenty-two barrels; the volume of gases evolved by the explosion, say at a pressure of forty-five barrels per square inch, or three atmospheres compressed into one, would fill 281 barrels, and the power required to lift the column of water would be equal to four and one-half tons. The operation was entirely satisfactory to all parties, and the ability to safely fire these heavy charges with as much ease as a fire-cracker has been demonstrated.

UNPARLIAMENTARY.

A Lively Scene in the Tennessee Legislature.

A correspondent of a Southern paper writes:—There was an exciting time in the House to-day, furnishing cheerful variety to the late bribery and corruption developments. Yesterday a resolution was offered to expel the reporter of the *Banner* for alleged partiality in reporting the resolution, but it was voted down by a vote of fifty to nine. For commenting on the matter and indulging in a bit of satire on the ponderous ignorance of the aggrieved members, the reporter of the *Press and Times* was to day attacked in the House by one of the members, named Cogel, and felled to the ground before he was aware who struck him. Recovering himself, the man of the quill seized a chair and banged away at the representative, who weighs about two hundred and fifty pounds. The latter again charged on his opponent, a small and wiry Hibernian, who seized an iron paper-weight and hurled it at the head of the able bodied legislator, leaving a bump not contemplated by the phrenologist. Friends now interfered, but before the hubbub had ceased, Mr. Blackburn, State Comptroller, entered the chamber, and going up to Representative Brown, hauled off and struck the latter a stunning blow on the face, following up the application. This latter episode was caused by a resolution offered by Brown, looking to the impeachment of the Comptroller, and which it was alleged was prompted by personal malice.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, and prices were higher. 2000 head sold at 10@10½c. for extra; 8@9c. for fair to good do.; and 6@7c. per lb., gross, as to condition. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.

61, Owen Smith, Western, 8@9½, gr.
70, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 8½@10, gr.
25, Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6@9, gr.
120, P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¾, gr.
90, P. Hathaway, Western, 7½@10, gr.
91, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester co., 8@9½, gr.
23, B. McFillen, Western, 8½@9½, gr.
100, James McFillen, Western, 8@9¾, gr.
55, E. S. McFillen, Chester co., 9@9½, gr.
117, Ullman & Bachman, Western, 9@10, gr.
175, Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 8@10, gr.
128, Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9½, gr.
35, H. Chain, Western Penn., 6@8¼, gr.
140, John Smith, Western, 7@10½, gr.
76, J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 7½@8¼, gr.
90, Frank & Schomberg, Virginia, 7@9½, gr.
75, Hope & Co., Western, 7@10½, gr.
31, M. Dryfoos & Co., Virginia, 7@8, gr.
64, Elkon & Co., Western, 7@8, gr.
30, B. Baldwin, Chester co., 6@8½, gr.
30, J. Clemson, Lancaster co., 7½@9½, gr.
28, D. Branson, Chester co., 7½@9¼, gr.
37, Chandler & Alexander, Chester co., 6¼@10, gr.
15, Kimble & Wallace, Chester co., 6½@9½, gr.
17, S. Houn, Delaware co., 6@8, gr.
48, P. Duffy, Western, 8¼@9¾, gr.
30, J. G. Latta, Chester co., 6@9¾, gr.
18, C. Walker, Virginia, 5@6, gr.
40, J. Steenberg, Virginia, 6@8½, gr.
12, Jesse Miller, Chester co., 7@8½, gr.

Cows were without change; 150 head sold at $50@85 for cow and calf; and $40@60 for springers.

Sheep were in fair demand; 4000 head sold at 6@8c. per pound, gross, as to condition.

Hogs were in demand at an advance; 2500 head sold at the different yards at $17@17·50 per 100 pounds net.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Feb. 8.—The Flour market is quiet at previously quoted rates. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots, at $5@5 25 for superfine; $5·75 @6·25 for extras: $7@7·75 for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family; $8·50@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·50 ℔ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts and stocks of Wheat are light, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of red at $1·60@1·75, and white at $2·10@2·20. Rye is held at $1·55 ℔ bush. for Western. Corn is quiet. Sales of new yellow at 87@88c. Oats attracted but little attention, but prices are steady at 73@75c. for Western.

Nothing doing in Barley. 1000 bushels Rye Malt sold at $1·55 for Seitz's, and 1000 bushels Barley Malt at $2·12@2·15.

Bark is firm at $50 ℔ ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Whisky is dull at 97c.@$1 per gallon, tax paid.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Affairs at Washington—The Speakership of the Next Congress—Cabinet Candidates—Arrival of New Members—The Coming Inaugural.

CRIME IN INDIANA.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pennsylvania Delegation and the Speakership.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—It is understood that the only two members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House of the Forty-first Congress who have agreed to vote for Blaine for Speaker are Henry L. Cake and Daniel J. Morrell. This is considered rather strange, inasmuch as Blaine is a free-trader, and both of these gentlemen are largely interested in pursuits demanding protection. Since Blaine voted against the tariff, a few days ago, when Moorhead made a motion to take it up, it is said that Morrell and Cake think of withdrawing their support from Blaine.

Judge Kelley's Attack on Commissioner Wells' Report.

Judge Kelley's speech, reviewing the report of Special Commissioner of the Revenue Wells, delivered in the House a few evenings since, has had such a powerful effect upon members, and has so completely unmasked the free-trade arguments contained in the report, that an amendment has been prepared to the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, striking out all the appropriations made for the office of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for the next fiscal year. This will be offered as soon as the bill comes before the House in Committee of the Whole for consideration, and a vigorous effort will be made to pass it.

A New Candidate for the Cabinet from Pennsylvania.

A new candidate has appeared from Pennsylvania for Cabinet honors, in the person of Hon. Edward McPherson, the present Clerk of the House of Representatives. It is said that McPherson has conceived the idea that he can unite the Cameron and other political factions in the State upon himself, as he claims not to belong to any of them, and thus secure their united support in recommending him for the Cabinet. The position he aspires to is understood to be that of Postmaster General.

The Latest Amendment to the Constitution.

On Friday last several petitions were laid before the Senate, praying for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States which reads as follows:—

"We, the people of the United States, acknowledging Almighty God as the source of all authority and power in civil government, the Lord Jesus Christ as the Ruler among the nations, and His will, revealed in the Holy Scriptures, as of supreme authority, in order to constitute a Christian government, form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America."

The petitions were all referred to the Judiciary Committee, where they are likely to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. The President *pro tem* of the Senate, Wade, in presenting one of these petitions, said: "The Chair lays before the Senate the following petition, praying for an amendment to the Constitution recognizing God Almighty, Jesus Christ, *and so forth*." This excited some laughter.

Members Elect Arriving.

Many members elect to the Forty-first Congress (who are not members of the present Congress) have reached the city, and are engaging quarters in anticipation of a session after the 4th of March. It is expected that during the present week nearly all the new Senators and members of the House will have arrived.

Arrangements for the Inauguration Ceremonies.

Carpenters and other workmen have already been engaged by the Commissioner of Public Buildings to erect a platform and make other conveniences at the east front of the Capitol for the inauguration of General Grant as President of the United States on the 4th of March. Heretofore, the arrangements for the accommodation of the officials participating, as well as the multitude of sight-seers, have been very poor. This time it is proposed to arrange them on a more magnificent scale.

FROM INDIANA.

Attempt at Wholesale Poisoning—Fatal Result.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WARSAW, Ind., Feb. 8.—A horrible tragedy was unearthed here last night. Last April John W. Vannatta, from Fort Wayne, Indiana, secured the affections of a Miss Horn, of this place, and married her, in opposition to the wishes of her parents and relatives. On the wedding night nearly all the guests, thirty in number, were taken sick, with every appearance of poisoning by arsenic. A sister of Miss Horn died from its effects. It has been found that he has proposed an elopement with a young lady, Miss Bennett, within the last few days, and in his letter to her he gives a fell history of the poisoning, acknowledging that he had put a large quantity of arsenic in the water from which the coffee was prepared, and that he did it in revenge for the manner in which the family treated him. He was arrested Friday, and after an examination, committed to jail in default of bail to the amount of $50,000. Great excitement exists in this community in consequence of this wholesale attempt at poisoning. All the parties concerned are among the most respectable citizens of this place.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Received by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third street:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	162⅝	West. Union Tel.	37¾
N. Y. and Erie R.	36¾	Cleveland & Toledo	104½
Ph. and Rea. R.	95½	Toledo & Wab.	64½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	93½	Mil. & St. Paul R. c	63¾
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92¾	Mil. & St. P. pref.	78¼
Chi. & N. W. R. com.	83¾	Adams Express	68½
Chi. & N. W. R. prf.	91¾	Wells, Fargo & Co.	29½
Chi. and R. I. R.	132¾	U. S. Express Co.	63½
Pitts. F. W. and Chi.	119½	Tenn. 6s, new	67½
Pacific Mail S. Co.	110½	Gold	135½

Market steady.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Odd Fellows' and Masonic Celebration.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Extensive preparations are already making by the Odd Fellow fraternity here and throughout the entire State to attend the fifth anniversary of the Odd Fellows in Philadelphia on the 26th of April next. Every lodge in the State will be fully represented.

A grand Masonic demonstration is soon expected here, at the dedication of the new Masonic temple in Charles street, now rapidly approaching completion.

It turns out that the woman who it is alleged had her pocket picked recently in one of our passenger cars of $10 000, is hallucinated, and lost it only in imagination.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 8—A. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¾; United States 5-20s, 76¾. American stocks are steady. Erie Railroad, 25; Illinois Central, 93¾.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 12¾d.; middling Orleans, 12⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Feb. 8—A. M.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and afloat.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Feb. 8 1869.

The Stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 108¾ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅜ for 6s of 1881; 113⅝ for '62 5-20s; 110¼ for '64 5-20s; 111⅛ for '65 5-20s; and 109½ for '67 5-20s. City loans were a fraction lower; the new issue sold at 100¼, a slight decline.

Railroad shares were in fair demand. Reading sold at 47⅜@47⅞, no change; Elmira preferred at 40¾, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57⅛, a decline of ⅛; and Camden and Amboy at 124¼, no change. 68 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 33⅞ for Catawissa preferred; and 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 70 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 12 for Hestonville; 63 for West Philadelphia; and 38 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 238 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 123¼ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 110 for Northern Liberties; 106 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; and 58 for Girard.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30⅞@31, a slight decline; 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 18 for preferred do.; and 12½ for Susquehanna Canal.

—We are requested to state by De Haven & Brother, bankers, No. 40 South Third street, that the balance of the first mortgage bonds of the Central Pacific Railroad have all been disposed of, and that company will not place any more on the market.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1900 Pa 6s, 2 ser.	106	15 sh C & Am.	124½
$1250 do	106	100 sh Penna R.	57⅛
$800 City 6s, New	100⅝	9 do	57⅛
$3000 do	100⅝	10 sh Elmira Pf.	40¾
$500 N Pa 7s, scrip	85	10 sh Leh V R...b5.	56
$5000 W & Frank 7s	8½	100 sh Read RR.	47⅞
$1000 Leh 6s gold l.	90¾	200 do...s60.	47½
10 sh Leh N Stk.	31	100 do...c.	47⅝

—Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, No. 30 S. Third street, report this morning's gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	135¼	10·57 A. M.	135½
10·02 "	135¾	11·01 "	135⅝
10·10 "	135⅝	11·20 "	135⅝
10·20 "	135¼	11·43 "	135⅝
10·41 "	135⅜		

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—United States 6s, 1881, 112⅝@112⅞; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅜@113⅞; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do. July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do. July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 135¼@135⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113; do. 1862, 113⅝@113⅞; do., 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; do., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; do., 1865, new, 109@109⅜; do., 1867, new, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 5s, 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜; do. 30-year 6 per cent. Cy., 101⅛@101⅜; Due Compound Interest Notes, 19¼; Gold, 135⅜@135⅝; Silver, 130⅛@132.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅞@113; 5-20s of 1862, 113⅜@113⅞; 5-20s, 1864, 110⅛@110⅜; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 111⅛@111⅜; July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅜; do., 1867, 109⅛@109⅜; do. 1868, 109⅛@109⅜; 10-40s, 108⅛@108⅜. Union Pacific bonds, 101⅛@102. Gold, 135⅜.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Arrived, steamships America, from Southampton, and City of Baltimore, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamships City of Paris, from Liverpool, and Europa, from Glasgow. Also, steamship Hecla, from Liverpool via Boston.

BOSTON, Feb. 8.—Arrived, steamship Siberia, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

GLASGOW, Feb. 8.—Arrived, steamship Acadia from New York.

Also arrived, steamship Iowa, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA............FEBRUARY 8.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.............30 | 11 A. M.............41 | 2 P. M.............42

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Br. barque Eleanor, Williams, 59 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to John R. Penrose. Towed up by steamtug Bruce.

Br. barque Northern Queen, Scott, 2 days from New York, in ballast to L. Westergaard & Co.

Barque Savannah, Ames, 19 days from Sombrero, with guano to Moro Phillips.

Brig S. P. Smith, Knowlton, 11 days from Matanzas, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Barque Gallovidian, sailed from Valparaiso 31st Dec. for Iquique, to load nitrate for Hampton Roads, for orders, to Philadelphia, New York, or Boston, at £3 17s 6d.

Barque Clara, Probst, sailed from Helvoet 18th ult. for Philadelphia, and was off Dover 19th.

Barque Sirian Star, Crosby, sailed from Antwerp 21st ult. for Cardiff.

Brig G. T. Ward, Willeby, from Frederickshaven for Shields (before reported), is ashore on Boulmer Rocks, and received much damage.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Merryman, cleared at London 18th ult. for Philadelphia, and sailed from Gravesend 19th.

Brig Stockton, Hichborn, which cleared at Havana 29th ult. for Remedios, was chartered to load sugar at $7 per hhd. for Philadelphia, Baltimore, or New York.

Brig Caroline E. Kelly, Carman, from Matanzas for Delaware Breakwater (before reported condemned at St. Johns, P. R.), had discharged all her cargo on the 26th ult.

Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, from Portland for Sagua, at Holmes' Hole 2d inst.

Schrs Stephen Hotchkiss, Hodgdon, hence for Boston, and Mary D. Ireland, Adams, from Point Reeves for Portland, sailed from Holmes' Hole P. M. 4th inst.

Schr Jonathan May, from Sagua for Philadelphia, at Charleston 5th inst., leaking.

Schr W. S. Hilles, Burgess, hence, at New Orleans 31st ult.

Schr Alex. Young, Young, cleared at Charleston 3d inst., for Georgetown, S. C.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, was up at Savannah 2d inst. for Providence.

Schr Albert Thomas, Rogers, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 4th inst.

Schr Wm. B. Mann, Stanford, at Wilmington, N.C., 4th inst., from Alexandria.

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Politicians Trying to Stir Up Troubles in the South.

From the N. Y. Herald.

In the midst of gratifying reports of returning prosperity to the South, covering the progress of internal improvements, the increase of shipping in the maritime ports, the extent of land planted, the introduction of a valuable class of immigrants, together with the influx of capital from the North, the rise in the value of Southern securities and in the general development of the resources of the country, we begin to discern a speck of trouble of a political character making its appearance upon this otherwise peaceful horizon. The meddlesome politicians are again at work. The fire-eaters are again becoming troublesome and obstructing the onward tide of Southern prosperity. In Virginia the "no surrender" impracticables, led by such irrepressible spitfires as Henry A. Wise, are fighting the conservatives who are battling for a speedy restoration of the State to its former place in the Union. A "third party" movement in Alabama is arousing the old asperities of partisans, and the clangor of brazen political trumpets is heard throughout the State. In Georgia the muddle among the radicals themselves in regard to the proprietorship of the money-bags, united with the rosy colored pictures given in the fire-eating papers about "cotton again king," "cotton better than gold," the "North compelled to borrow from the South," and so on to the end of the gasconading chapter, are tickling the vanity of the young cock-spurs who have passed the ordeal of pantalettes and entered the arena of active life since the surrender of Lee, and making them actually look upon another fight with the North as inevitable, if not desirable, with a result entirely different from that which followed the last struggle at arms.

This is all nonsense—the height of absurdity. It is ridiculous for the Southern papers and orators to attempt to fire the Southern heart anew; and those who are guilty of committing these acts of rashness and folly should be treated as the South's worst foes—the enemies of her future opulence and power. What the South has to do now is to study how to develop her own resources, how to improve her reputation in the minds of the people of the Old World and of the North, and to assure those who choose to go and settle upon her soil, till her fields, work her mines, put her immense water-power into successful use, that they will be cordially welcomed and protected in their persons and property. All the vaporing of old party hacks like Toombs, Wise, Marmaduke Johnson, John Forsyth and the rest, will scarcely affect the political *status* of the South an iota at this time. On the contrary, all they attempt will work to the damage of the very ends they, with an eye to immediate popularity, affect to aim at. When General Grant assumes the reins of government the South will soon understand that he does not mean to "make confusion worse confounded;' by essaying the task of reconstructing reconstruction. The work of the past three years will not be gone over again, with the prospect that it may continue four years longer and end nowhere. Grant will not seize the helm of the ship of state with the constitutional scruples of Andy Johnson. He will grasp it with a firm hand. He will not have among his crew troublesome spirits who are disposed to mutiny at every unfavorable tide or unpropitious gale. In the course of his political voyage Grant will circumnavigate the sea of troubles that have so long disturbed the South, and smooth it by pouring oil where oil is needed, and so disposing of the rocks and quicksands as to make them harmless for the true navigator ever after. All Southern fire-eating buccaneers must stand aside.

In some important particulars we believe the South will be agreeably disappointed in Grant, and it should not inaugurate his administration by kicking up a fuss in advance. Nor will Grant get into an unnecessary fight with Congress upon the question of Southern reconstruction. Unconditional negro suffrage is what the white population of the South are apprehending. General Grant may not be called upon either to oppose or approve it. It may be taken out of his hands altogether. There is ample reason to doubt whether the proposed amendment to the Constitution called the fifteenth article, providing for indiscriminate suffrage—niggers, Chinese, coolies, Digger Indians, and all the rest of the ballot-forsaken portion of creation—will be adopted by the required constitutional majority—three-fourths of all the States. The West does not seem disposed to bow down to it. Witness the *fiasco* of the inauguration ball, where, because it was placarded by Western men, "No niggers admitted," some Eastern nigger worshippers split off and would have nothing to do with the affair. The West has ineffaceable prejudices against negro equality. United with the South and such of the Northern States as are opposed to negro equality, the majority necessary to adopt the fifteenth amendment cannot be secured. And upon a question of negro equality or no negro equality placed distinctly before the whole people, we are firm in our conviction that the affirmative would be voted down by an overwhelming majority. The sentiment of our population is undoubtedly in favor of still reserving to the several States those rights affecting social and domestic relations which but few despotic powers on earth have succeeded in usurping and controlling against the will of the people. Therefore let the South stick to its proper vocation at this time—work hard, raise good crops, be economical, save money, maintain law and order, and let the mischief-making politicians all go to—where they belong.

Submergence of Another City.

From the N. Y. World.

The Pennsylvania radicals, it appears, alarmed at the success of the Democrats in Philadelphia last October, are endeavoring to frame a police law for that city which will remove from the Mayor the power to appoint policemen, the present efficient Mayor being a good Democrat, whereas for years previous that officer has been a radical. Three attempts have been made to construct a law that would be acceptable to the powers that be at Harrisburg and at the same time stand the test of constitutionality in the courts. The first, providing for the appointment of five commissioners, who would be empowered to appoint policemen for life, was rejected as being too strong; the second, vesting the power to appoint the commissioners in the Governor, was also withdrawn, because of distrust in Governor Geary and the probability of his being succeeded by a sound Democrat next January; the third, providing for five commissioners, of which the Mayor of Philadelphia shall be one, is now under consideration. The special provisions of whatever bill may finally be agreed upon are of no interest here except so far as pertaining to the general fact that the Pennsylvania radicals are plotting to treat Philadelphia as New York city has been treated by the radicals in this State.

The objects to be attained by such a measure are, of course, the transferring from a Democratic Mayor to a radical junta the control of the police of Philadelphia, and also to secure, by means so well known to the radical party, a radical majority in that city. Such were the ends which it was avowed were to be attained by the passage of the Metropolitan Police bill by our own State Legislature in 1867. At the start it was promised that the commission should consist of an equal number of representatives from each of the two great political parties, which promise was faithfully kept until the last incumbent of the Governor's chair, one Fenton, shamelessly violated it. The effect upon the political sentiment of the city was just what the radicals did not expect, still less wish. At the State election of 1867, the Democratic vote exceeded the Republican vote by 24,000, it being assumed that, of those who voted the American ticket at that time, one-half were Democrats at heart and the other were Republicans. At every subsequent election which aroused deep public interest the Democratic majority increased, until it reached in 1868, on the vote for the Presidency, the handsome figure of 60,572. The following table tells the story:—

Year.	*Dem. Vote.*	*Rep. Vote.*	*Dem. Maj*
1857	42 035	17,635	24 400
1858	48,046	21,653	26,393
1859	38,462	16 272	20 190
1860	62,293	33 260	29 033
1861	36,883	19,093	27,790
1862	54.812	23,536	31,776
1863	43 282	23 613	19,670
1864	73,709	36 681	37,028
1865	53,128	28,740	24 388
1866	80 677	33,492	47 185
1867	85,761	26 098	59,666
1868	108,316	47,738	60,572

In the wake of the Police bill came the Registry law and the Excise law, each of which, by virtue of unjust provisions aimed at the honest Democrats in this city, must be credited with some share in the remarkable growth of Democratic sentiment here. The Philadelphians may be sure that similar laws will be enacted for their benefit, to which the proposed police bill is only an entering wedge. Nor should they overlook the fact that life and property in this city were never so unsafe as they are to-day. There are bad people in every large centre of population; but for this very reason there should be an efficient police. That there can be, is clear from the experience of Paris, which is acknowledged to be the safest city in the civilized world; but the Paris police is not controlled by a knot of politicians at Lyons or Havre or Marseilles, but by efficient men in Paris itself, who have in view the sole purpose of protecting the lives and property of every man, woman, and child in the city.

Delmar's Suppressed Report.

From the N. Y. World.

This document, which, for its statistics alone, is one of the most valuable, has been mysteriously suppressed since the abolition of the Statistical Bureau, although it had passed into the hands of the public printer. Our zealous Washington correspondentss, however, have not been able to concur in the suppression, and we laid the document before our readers, *in extenso*, on Saturday. It is an exposition, running over the period of radical high protective legislation from 1861 to 1868, of these three things:—

1. The quantity of each chief item of dutiable goods imported.

2. The tariff, or rate of duty, upon each, in each year, as it was regularly heightened, sometimes oftener than once a year.

3. The total duties received under and according to each rate in each year or part of a year.

These statistics are of the highest authority, as Mr. Delmar informs us, inasmuch as the rates are known from the statutes, and the quantities are derived from the liquidated entries upon which were based the cash settlements of the collectors of customs with the Treasury Department.

Throughout this period of high protective legislation, Mr. Delmar discovers and exhibits this uniformity—the recurrence of an undiminished importation after a short period immediately following the imposition of an increased duty. Whereupon he argues that permanent protection is impracticable, that is to say, by the continuance of any uniform rate, even though it be a high rate. To accomplish "protection," *i. e.*, to exclude cheaper foreign goods, the highest rate must be hoisted higher, and that again higher still, or else the protection sought will not be obtained or, rather, maintained.

These figures, and we give them in full (they are too valuable, whatever inductions may be drawn from them, to be suppressed), we commend chiefly to the perusal of the protectionists of the period, to the seventeenth century financiers, who, having resisted every argument which proved "protection" to be a swindling of the people, may yet be accessible to one which sets forth that the swindle can fetch no permanent profit to them save by the continuous heightening of duties. Now, for this scarcely can they forever hope. The dozen or more hoistings of the tariff since March 2, 1861, are indeed the beginning of such a series of annual or semi-annual renewals; and verily to the last act, of July 20, 1868, Congress at its present session has much debated the addition of yet another. But the absurdity of it becomes at last just a little too absurd; and the people will one day find leisure to undo the bandage of this bamboozle, even if the manufacturers themselves do not get tired of warming their golden-egged geese that can lay but once apiece.

General Grant and Political Parties.

From the N. Y. Times.

The *World* misrepresents our remarks in regard to General Grant. We have never suggested that he would "form a new party of his own," or that he had any thought or purpose of repeating, or trying to repeat, the political strategy of Mr. Johnson in that regard. The experience of the Philadelphia Convention is quite sufficient to preclude any expectation, on the part of reflecting men, that political organizations will ever allow their strength to be formally broken, out of any regard for the public good.

What we *do* expect at the hands of General Grant is an administration which will commend itself, by the soundness and nationality of its principles, and by the wisdom and vigor with which they will be carried out, to the approval of the great body of the people without regard to party, and which will, therefore, command their support, in spite of any obstacles which party organizations may interpose. Instead of dividing or weakening the party by which he has been elected, we believe that General Grant will consolidate it and draw to its support a very large body who have hitherto acted with the Democracy. The circumstances of his nomination and election show that he is less hampered by party considerations which would tend to prevent the possibility of such a result than any of his recent predecessors. The example of President Johnson, cited by the *World*, is especially inapplicable. Mr. Johnson was not elected to be President at all, and he lacked in that fact what must always be a strong ground of popular confidence and support. He was a Southern man, and had never been known as an opponent of slavery; and he thus incurred at the outset the distrust of those with whom at that time the completion of the extinction of slavery was a matter of primary and paramount interest. He knew nothing of the Northern and Western people, could not understand their character or temper, and had not the slightest sympathy with their principles or sentiments. Such political relations as he had sustained with the people of the North had been with the Democratic party, and from the beginning it was evident that, aside from the question of Union and secession, what sympathies he had with the North were with that party. All these things combined to deprive him of the popular confidence and favorable prejudgment which contribute so much, at the outset of every administration to its success in carrying out its views of public policy. He had no capital to start with. From the very beginning, therefore, he was at a disadvantage with his own party; while the Democrats, failing to capture him and bring him a prisoner into their own political camp, as they hoped and tried to do by their extraordinary demonstrations of favor immediately after his accession to the Presidency, became all the more his enemies on that account.

With General Grant the case is very different. His popular strength, greater than that of any man since General Jackson, based on public services of which no man could deny or doubt the magnitude or the merit, fixed the eyes of the whole nation upon him as its next President, and compelled his nomination at the hands of the Republican party, as the only party with whose principles and measures he had any sympathy, and of whose attitude and action towards the Rebellion he could approve. The opposition to his election was the work of the leaders rather than the masses of the Democratic party, and was even on their part perfunctory rather than cordial, prompted much more by the hope of preventing the utter disruption and dispersal of the party, than by any real conviction that his election either could or ought to be prevented. As it was, he received many thousands of Democratic votes, and the prevalent sentiment of the great body of that party today is one of hearty rejoicing at his success. General Grant goes into office with a degree of popular confidence and support greater than has attended any of his predecessors, except Washington, and Jackson at the beginning of his second term, and which will guarantee him not only against the hostilities which the *World* so eagerly and anxiously predicts, but against any which the Democratic party can possibly array against him.

General Grant will not be, in our judgment, so much at the mercy of party organizations, nor so dependent upon them for support and success, as Presidents usually find themselves, for the reason that he is not indebted primarily to any such organization for his nomination, nor to party considerations of any kind for his election. His services in suppressing the Rebellion gave him a strength with the country which made it a necessity with the Republican party to make him its candidate; and the general confidence of the whole country in his sound judgment, practical prudence, and disinterested patriotism will give his administration a degree of strength which no party organization can resist. There will be men of his own party, as there always are, whose expectations he will disappoint, and some who may be goaded into declarations of hostility by his failure to comply with their demands. But the great mass of the party will retain the confidence they have given him so freely; and every day of his administration is likely to win tenfold more support from the mass of the Democracy, without regard to the action of the recognized leaders of that party, than it can alienate from the Republican ranks.

Mr. Broomall on the Press.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Mr. Lowell tells us that "God sends country lawyers and other wise fellows to drive the world's team when it gets in a slough." One of these country lawyers represents Chester district in Pennsylvania, and has lately distinguished himself by what a newspaper reporter calls "a sweeping denunciation of correspondents in general," saying "he believed they manufactured such statements for the purpose of blackmailing, and, for his part, he wouldn't believe any correspondent in Washington under oath. He thought that any correspondent who remained in Washington for even two weeks got thoroughly corrupted and unworthy of credit." The author of this statement is the Hon. John M. Broomall, of Pennsylvania. After a reply had been made to Mr. Broomall by Mr. Getz, of Reading, he still further said that "he didn't believe in the virtue of any of the correspondents of this wicked capital, and while he did not object to them pitching into himself as fiercely as they might desire, he did hope they would never attempt to praise him. To obtain their praises would give the public ground to suspect his own honesty."

We do not presume that the human virtues are monopolized by Washington correspondents any more than by the members of any other profession. We have seen many things in the conduct of some of these gentlemen to deplore. Occasionally we have felt that the profession was degraded by their conduct. If the story told of Mr. Painter is true, we think he deserves the severest censure; but men have done the press good service in Washington. Gentlemen are there now, and have been there, who have as much ability, as much honesty, and as many claims to public esteem as the Hon. John M. Broomall. A bad correspondent surely does harm. A lie will travel with seven-leagued boots, but we have yet to hear of its ever seriously hurting anybody. In no profession is the distinction between bad men and good men so promptly and so severely drawn as in the press. There are some black sheep, but everybody knows who they are. They have no character. They represent no great newspaper. They have the confidence of no popular constituency, and they no more represent correspondents of the press than the "shysters" around the Tombs do the New York bar.

The Washington correspondent occupies a position of great power. Mr. Colfax, in his speech at their dinner the other evening, solemnly warned them, we are told, of their responsibility, and advised them to exercise it prudently. He reminded them that they had in their hands the making and unmaking of the reputation of "great men." We have generally found that the correspondents who are most unpopular with Congressmen are the men who do not assist in "making" these "reputations." A reporter, for instance, who will tell the constituents of Mr. Broomall every other morning that he made a thrilling and masterly speech; that the stenographers were dissolved in tears as they took down his pathetic sentences, will be honored by him and by those of his class as an ornament to his profession. It is not in human nature to say "No" when a grave Congressman, representing mighty constituencies, comes into the office of a correspondent and begs him to say four lines to his people, recording his eloquence and virtue. The request makes very much the impression upon these writing gentlemen that a beggar does, who stands with his hat at the door and asks for sixpences. The beggar, however, shows more courtesy. He, at least, will say, "May the Lord save you!" or, "May Heaven prosper you!" or, "May you have peace in the land many days!" But the Congressman rarely shows such gratitude. He is insensible to all these praises. His "character is above criticism." He fears if he is complimented by the press that his "honesty" will be suspected. With him "honesty" is a shining and burning trait. It is as dear to him as religion was to the Pharisees. As Mr. Broomall expresses it, "he hopes they will never attempt to praise him."

—We are charitable enough to believe that this distinguished member was probably nerved to his sudden attack upon a large number of gentlemen by the fact that he retires from Congress upon the 4th of March, and that he now speaks from a quick temper or an excited imagination. For ourselves, we lament his retirement into private life. It is not often that we have a man in a public station whose honesty is beyond all praise, and who goes to his daily duties praying that he may be soundly abused before night. This self abnegation is so beautiful that it makes us sad to see it fading into oblivion. We trust the people of Chester will send Mr. Broomall to Congress again, if for nothing else, to remain there during the balance of his life as the Saint Simeon Stylites of modern representatives:—

"A sign betwixt the meadow and the cloud,
Patient on this tall pillar I have borne
Rain, wind, frost, heat, hail, damp, and sleet and snow,
Ah! Let me not be fooled! sweet saints! I trust
That I am whole and clean, and meet for Heaven."

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The only standard, reliable, positive, infallible permanent cure ever discovered. It is warranted to contain nothing hurtful or injurious to the system.

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Thousands of Philadelphia references of cures. Prepared at

No. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

8 22 stuthstf BELOW MARKET.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

H. S. K. C.

Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS' GLOVES

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

s 2 2rp NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

11 2 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty Varnishes, Etc.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

DEALERS AND CONSUMERS SUPPLIED AT LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. 12 16

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

COATINGS! COATINGS!

JAMES & LEE,

NO. 11 NORTH SECOND STREET.

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

ARE NOW RECEIVING NEW STYLES OF

FALL AND WINTER COATINGS,

TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE AND OTHERS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [823m

WIRE GUARDS,

FOR STORE FRONTS, ASYLUMS, FACTORIES, ETC.

Patent Wire Railing, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamental Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variety of Wire Work, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS

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GEORGE PLOWMAN.

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

REMOVED TO No. 134 DOCK Street,

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UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

30 YEARS SIX PER CENT.

GOLD BONDS,

FOR SALE AT PAR

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, ETC.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

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OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in all Government Securities.

Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.

A Liberal Difference allowed.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.

We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 1 1 3m

LEDYARD & BARLOW

Have Removed their

LAW AND COLLECTION OFFICE

TO

No. 19 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

And will continue to give careful attention to collecting and securing CLAIMS throughout the United States, British Provinces, and Europe.

Sight Drafts and Maturing Paper collected at Bankers'. 1 28 6m

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.

BANKERS PHILA'A & N. YORK

Dealers in United States Bonds, and Members of Stock and Gold Exchange,

Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms,

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And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit Available Throughout Europe.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,

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P. S. PETERSON & CO.,

Stock and Exchange Brokers,

No. 39 South THIRD Street,

Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.

STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city. 1 26

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LEGOULTRE RAZOR SCISSORS of the finest quality.

Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 122 S. TENTH Street, below Chestnut. 9 23

FINANCIAL.

1000 MILES

NOW COMPLETED OF THE

Union Pacific Railroad.

The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.

WE ARE NOW SELLING

The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds

AT

PAR AND INTEREST,

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Government Securities taken in exchange at full market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 36 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FOR NEW YORK.

Sailing Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at noon. The winter rates at which freight is now taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than by any other route, commencing on March 15, 1869. Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight received at all times on covered wharf.

JOHN F. OHL,

8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves.

N. B. Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—

CITY OF BALTIMORE, Saturday, February 6,
CITY OF CORK, Tuesday, February 9,
CITY OF PARIS, Saturday, February 13,
CITY OF ANTWERP, Saturday, February 20,
ETNA, Tuesday, February 23,
CITY OF LONDON, Saturday, January 30,

and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, at 1 P. M., from Pier 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
FIRST CABIN	$100	STEERAGE	$30
to London	105	to London	40
to Paris	115	to Paris	47

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER VIA H'LIFAX.

FIRST CABIN. Payable in Gold.		STEERAGE. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$90	Liverpool	$3
Halifax	20	Halifax	1
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	25	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	10

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends, at moderate rates.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North river, as follows:—

ST. LAURENT..... Brocande.....Saturday, Oct. 3
VILLE DE PARIS.... Surmont.....Saturday, Oct. 17
PEREIRE..... Duchesne.....Saturday, Oct. 24

PRICE OF PASSAGE

In gold (including wine).

TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$85

TO PARIS.

(Including railway tickets, furnished on board)

First cabin.....$145 | Second Cabin.....$85

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

Medical attendance free of charge.

American travellers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 BROADWAY, New York.

For passage in Philadelphia, apply at Adams' Express Company, to H. L. LEAF,
1 27 3 No. 320 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

EVERY SATURDAY,

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and by Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insured at lowest rates.

Freight received daily.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route to Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.

M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL.—EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street.

THROUGH IN 24 HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 S. WHARVES, Philadelphia.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York. 9 23

FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swift-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 1st of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
1 13 No. 14 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

PRIZES CASHED IN ROYAL HAVANA, KENTUCKY, and MISSOURI LOTTERIES. Circulars sent and information given. JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 BROADWAY, New York. Post Office Box 4230. 1 19 1m

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The following vessels cleared from this port during the past week, with petroleum:—Barque Aberdeen, for Bremen, with 377,255 gallons; brig Bessie Rowe, for Liverpool, with 1980 do.; brig Albert, for Cork, with 80,808 do.; brig Hennes, for Laguayra, with 2000 do.; and barque Elizabeth, for Barbadoes, with 5297, making a total of 465,340 gallons for the week, and 2,035,732 gallons since the 1st of January, 1869. There are now chartered and loading two ships, nine barques, and one brig.

—Yesterday morning, soon after the fire at Eleventh and Wharton streets was extinguished, the adherents of a neighboring fire company made an attack on the members of the Reliance Fire Company, beating one of their number, named William Cook, aged twenty-eight years, living at No. 1034 Milton street, and badly injuring him about the head. He was taken to the house of the Reliance Fire Company, and soon after arriving there the opposing party, it is alleged, came up and battered the windows and doors with bricks and other missiles. Cook was taken to the hospital, where he remained last evening, in a critical condition.

—After the fire at the corner of Eleventh and Wharton streets attempts were made to fire a stable in the rear of Nelson's court, Fifteenth and Fitzwater streets. Soon after an unoccupied store at Fifteenth and Webster street was set on fire, also a shed in Broad streets, below Shippen. Soon after the fire was extinguished an attempt was made to set fire to a building at Fifteenth and Deanin streets. In all the above cases coal oil was used as a means of igniting the flames, the oil being thrown against the doors.

—The Joint Committee on the Semi-Centennial Celebration of the I. O. O. F., held an adjourned meeting on Saturday evening, in the Grand Lodge room, North Sixth street. P. G. M. John W. Stokes, occupied the chair. The Committee on Programme submitted the following resolutions, through their chairman, Mr. James B. Nicholson, which were adopted:—

Resolved, That the Past Grands be requested to parade with their respective subordinate lodges, excepting the Representatives to the Grand Lodge, who shall appear with the Grand Lodge in scarlet silk sashes, of a uniform pattern, with badge on the left breast, the Grand Officers to appear in regalia and jewels of office.

Resolved, That the Representatives and Grand Officers parading with the Grand Lodge shall appear in a uniform dress, to consist of black pants, coat, and black silk hat, white vest and gloves.

Resolved, That the Lodges and Encampments will be required to adopt regulations that will secure uniform appearance in each Lodge or Encampment; that the Lodges be requested to appear in the Regalia of the Order; but if any Lodge or Encampment desire to appear with a simple insignia, they be empowered to do so.

Resolved, That the ceremonies of the evening, of the 26th of April, at the Academy of Music, shall consist of choral and vocal music, and addresses by distinguished visitors. The tickets to be distributed *pro rata* among the Lodges and Encampments.

Mr. Peter Fritz, Chairman of the Committee on Division Marshals, etc., reported the following as the regalia to be worn:—Grand Marshal, scarlet velvet sash, gold rosette, lapel and fringe; special aids, scarlet silk sashes, silver do.; aids, white; division marshals, blue silk sashes; assistants, white; specials and their aids, scarlet and blue; lodges, etc., to march in the procession six abreast.

The Committee on Invitations reported having extended invitations to all the Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments of the United States, and that the Grand Master of Maryland had at once responded by saying that all the lodges of Baltimore would participate, and not less than five thousand Odd Fellows might be expected from that city.

The Special Committee on Street Music made a report, and asked for a contribution of $20 from each Lodge and Encampment to pay for street music.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Committee on Academy of Music to ascertain, as far as possible, what other buildings may be wanted.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed on Saturday at 135¼.

—The Athenians are still greatly agitated.

—General Grant will return to Washington on Tuesday.

—General Sherman arrived at New Orleans on Saturday.

—The Governor and Legislature of Nevada are quarrelling.

—The Southern Press Convention will assemble at Mobile on the 17th inst.

—Ex-Governor Hubbard, of Maine, died suddenly at Hallowell, in that State, on Saturday.

—Mrs. Leonard, an insane woman, was burned to death in the jail of Flint, Michigan, on Friday night.

—A man named Hooper murdered his own daughter, aged 10 years, at Hannibal, Mo., on Saturday.

—The Treasury Department last week printed $869,000 worth of fractional currency, and redeemed $638,618 worth.

—General Spinner's friends want him to assume the duties of Collector of the port of New York, under General Grant.

—It is rumored in Madrid that an insurrection against the Provisional Government will be inaugurated on the 11th inst.

—The billiard table factory of Decker & Kavanaugh, in New York, was almost entirely destroyed by fire on Saturday night.

—The Treasury Department during last month issued $44,860,000 worth of warrants to meet the requirements of the Government.

—A bill submitting the question of female suffrage to a vote of the people will be introduced in the Legislature of Missouri this week.

—Senator McCreery and others had an interview with Attorney-General Evarts on Saturday in relation to the release of John C. Braine.

—The injuries sustained by Galusha A. Grow in the accident on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad are not of a serious character.

—Eller. Doyle, aged fourteen, an inmate of the Children's Home at Lancaster, was detected, on Saturday night, in an attempt to set fire to the building.

—The Comptroller of Tennessee has apologized to the House of Representatives for his breach of decorum in striking Representative Brown for words spoken in debate.

—$739,000 in treasure was shipped at San Francisco on Saturday. Only $100,000 of this amount comes to the Atlantic States, the balance being sent to England.

—Joseph A. Bayden, sentenced to five months' imprisonment and a fine of $1000 for a violation of the internal revenue laws in Boston, has been pardoned by President Johnson.

—Hangkee, a Chinaman, has swindled San Francisco merchants to the extent of $18,000, and sailed for his native land. Telegrams to secure his arrest are on their way to Hong Kong.

—General Horace Porter's report of the militia troubles in Arkansas is corroborated by an official despatch from Major General Ayer, the Inspector-General of the Department of Louisiana.

Foreign Affairs.

HAVANA, Feb. 6.—The insurgents have burned eighteen large plantations in the Eastern Department. The cholera, of a very violent type, is prevalent in the insurrectionary districts, and the Rebels, Spanish troops, and citizens are falling victims.

The steamer Cabrero has been lost at sea while carrying Government supplies from Santiago de Cuba to Manzanilla.

An attempt of the Cubans to fire a powder magazine at Puerto Principe was frustrated.

The Cuban prisoners Parra and Annoya were killed by the troops or volunteers while attempting to escape from Guantanamo. Private letters deny that they were attempting to escape.

Jose Cespedes, late commissioner to the insurgents, sailed to-day for America. He says he is disgusted with the state of affairs.

Influential and wealthy Cuban families, who generally sympathize with the revolutionists, continue to emigrate to New York and New Orleans.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—The name of Prince Girgenti, son-in-law of the ex-Queen Isabella, has been stricken from the rolls of the Spanish army. The Carlists are very active, and there are indications that they are laboring to produce an insurrection, which may break out at any moment. It is rumored that the 11th of February has been fixed upon by them for an open demonstration against the Provisional Government.

MADRID, Feb. 6.—The Pope has forbidden prelates elected to the Constitutional Cortes from taking seats in that body.

MADRID, Feb. 7.—It is said that Prince Ferdinand has consented to be a candidate for the throne of Spain.

Orders have been issued for the execution of the assassins of the Governor of Burgos.

It is generally conceded that Senor Olozaga will be chosen to preside over the Constitutional Cortes.

Many rumors prevail about the proposed directory. Some assert that the members are to be elected for five years.

Many political arrests have lately been made, all the prisoners being charged with engaging in the Carlist movement.

PARIS Feb. 7.—Queen Isabella has issued another manifesto, denouncing the revolution in Spain and asserting her right to the throne.

PARIS, Feb. 6—Evening.—The early payment of an instalment of the Mexican debt is promised.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—The great powers have granted a delay of eight days for the Greek Government to make its final decision in regard to the proposals of the Paris Conference.

PARIS, Feb. 7.—Announcements are made on official authority that late advices from Athens give the French Government good reason to hope that the pacific policy of King George will triumph over the excitement of the hour. Great agitation still prevails at Athens.

Cabinet Gossip.

The following extract from a letter from Washington may explain some of the reasons for General Grant's reticence on the Cabinet question:—

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Wednesday is the day fixed by law for counting the electoral vote for President and Vice President in Congress, and the result, as then declared, will be the first official notice to General Grant of his election. Some people think that after that he will feel himself more at liberty to talk about his Cabinet arrangements. But there are others who believe this will make no change in his programme, and you might as well know their reasons. First, let me say to you that, as a general rule, those who wish to break through General Grant's reserve, are men who wish to urge some particular person or persons on him for their own purposes, not because they are the best men for Cabinet positions, but because they will recognize particular interests in distributing patronage, and help particular interests in State politics. To all such he has kept up his reserve, while he has not failed to listen with attention and to treat them with perfect courtesy. But these are the persons who complain most of his "reticence." There are others who do not seek to impose their favorites on him, believing that if left to his own sound judgment he will do as he has always done, and have a staff of able, pure, and trustworthy men around him. Some of the most sagacious of the Republican statesmen think it is the best for their party, as well as for the country, to leave General Grant to take his own course, confident that he will choose wisely, and constitute a Cabinet that will aid him, giving the country such a good administration as will carry the next Congressional elections, and make a grand record for the party in 1872. They believe such a record to be indispensable for future success, as in their judgment they cannot hope for such a strong candidate as General Grant at the next Presidential election, nor can they hope that the Democrats will blunder as badly next time as they did in the recent campaign. They believe, in short, that their main chance of success, both in the next Congressional elections and the Presidential election, depends on the merits and success of General Grant's administration; and that it will stand a better chance of being all the country can desire by leaving him to his unquestionable knowledge of men, and his talent for selecting the ablest and most honest. The men who want a full hand in the distribution of "patronage" of course do not assent to this, but I am of opinion that the word "patronage," in the usual sense of "spoils," will become obsolete under General Grant. S. T.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

Annual Report to the Stockholders—Operations During the Year 1868.

From the annual reports of the President and General Superintendent of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, we select the following:—

During the past year the coal tonnage over the road has shown a larger increase than usual, the growth of business and new arrangements to secure trade to the line having more than counterbalanced the effect of the opening of a new outlet to market competing with it for the same traffic.

The total number of tons moved was 2,603,103 against 2,080,157 in 1867, making an increase of 522,946 tons, or 25·14 per cent., of which amount 204,026 tons was delivered to the canals for shipment in excess of that given them the previous year, leaving 318,920 tons as the net increase carried over the road. The total amount carried on the line below Mauch Chunk was 2,225,630 tons.

The receipts from transportation of coal have increased over those for the previous year	. . . .	$572,607
And those from passengers, and mails, and miscellaneous freights	.	56,907
Making a total increase of receipts of		$629,514
The receipts from all sources for the year were	. . . . . .	$4,465,402
Expenses of conducting the business		2,501,293
Net earnings	. . . . .	$1,964,109

Out of which the usual quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. each, amounting to 10 per cent. in all, were paid.

The above includes the receipts and expenses of the Hazleton Division for the last six months—the merger not having gone into effect until June 1.

Work has been continued upon the railroad of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company, and thirty-three miles between Wilkesbarre and Tunkhannock have been brought into use during the past year. The completion of a bridge at the latter place will soon enable the company to use several additional miles of track already down, and most of the heavy work is done on the whole fifty two miles from Tunkhannock to Towanda, from which point this line has been in successful operation to the Erie Railway, at Waverly, a distance of twenty miles, for about one year. The local traffic on the portions opened has exceeded the anticipations.

As stated in the last annual report, there had been expended, on the extension from White Haven to Wilkesbarre, over $500,000 more than the amount received from the issue of stock for that purpose. It was also estimated that $1,500,000 more would be required during the past year to complete the railroad along the North Branch of the Susquehanna river to the Erie Railway at Waverly in New York. To meet these expenditures, and for the purpose of providing means to increase the facilities for doing business, and also to enable the company to withdraw, by conversion, or payment at maturity, the outstanding bonds of the company due in 1873, the Board directed the execution of a mortgage on the road and branches for the sum of $5,000,000, to secure the payment of 5000 bonds for $1000 each, to be either coupon or registered, and to bear interest at the rate of six per cent., free from State or United States taxes. Of these bonds, a sufficient number have been set aside for the conversion or payment of the old bonds, and also of the outstanding bonds of the Hazleton Railroad Company, and the balance are applicable to the general purposes of the company.

At the end of the fiscal year (Nov. 30), the capital stock consisted of

321,163 shares	$16,058,150
Old bonds outstanding .	1,262,000
Hazleton Railroad Company bonds .	149,500
New bonds	1,917,000
Floating debt	963,621
Total	$20,350,271

The amount of the bonds of the Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company owned by the company, including some yet to be received in settlement for work done, is $2,440,000.

Early in the year, Mr. William W. Longstreth tendered his resignation of the office of President, which was accepted. The Vice-President, Asa Packer, was elected President, and Charles Hartshorne Vice-President.

The amount of coal transported over the main line and branches, 2,603,102 11-20 tons, was derived from the following sources:—

From	1867.	1868	Increase. (*Decrease.)
Wyoming Region.....	274 334	288 137	13 803
Hazleton Region.....	271 323	1 252 638	531 315
Upper Lehigh Region	53 985	38,307	*15 678
Beaver Meadow Reg	577 678	554 270	*23,408
Mahanoy Region.....	452 837	469 751	16,914
Total...............	2,080 157	2,603 103	522 946

During the same period there were transported 688,458½ passengers, equal to 11,132,673 carried one mile; being an increase over the previous year of 45,333½, equal to 119,200 carried one mile.

The miscellaneous freight transported amounted to 1,146,216·50 tons, equal to 28,412,376 29 tons one mile, being an increase over the previous year of 89,774 50-100 tons, equal to 4 994,142 29-100 tons one mile; made up principally of lumber, live stock, Empire line and merchandise freight.

Compared with last year, the receipts from coal show an increase of $572,607·22, or 22 58-100 per cent.; from freight, an increase of $74,103 82-100, or 10 58-100 per cent.; from passengers, a decrease of $17,197·42, or 4 24-100 per cent.; total increase of receipts, $629,513·62, or 17 28-100 per cent.

The following is a statement of receipts from all sources and the ordinary running expenses:

	Gross Receipts.	Expenses	Net Receipts.
Coal.........	$3,108,297	$1,825,837	$1,282 40
Freight......	774,466	404,572	369,894
Pass. express and mail......	387,887	270,885	117 002
	$4 270,650	$2 501,297	$1 769 856

In passengers, the number carried exceeded that of any previous year, although the receipts were $17,197·42 less than last year; this is accounted for in part by the large number of excursionists carried at low rates during the political campaign and by the increased number using mileage tickets.

Among the charges to expenses are the following items:—Depots, $7,049·85; shops, $45,336·35; new connection with the Belvidere Delaware Railroad and widening of rock-cut at Easton, $28,005·00; new locomotives, $92,625·01; new cars, charged to repairs, $57,500.

There are now in use, including all divisions of the road, 72·43 miles of double track and 127·02 miles of single track, in addition to which there are 14·42 miles of double track laid, but used as sidings, and 96·34 miles of sidings, making the total length of track laid 382·64 miles, an increase from last year of 72·89 miles, of which 65·40 miles were obtained at the mergers with the Hazleton and the Luzerne and Lehigh Railroads, and 7·49 miles were laid during the year.

The officers of the company elected at the meeting held January 11, 1869, are as follows:—

President—Asa Packer.
Vice-President—Charles Hartshorne.
Treasurer—Charles C. Longstreth.
Secretary—Lloyd Chamberlain.
General Superintendent and Chief Engineer—Robert H. Sayre.

Directors—Charles Hartshorne, William W. Longstreth, Edward H. Trotter, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Gatzmer, David Thomas, Ashbel Welch, John N. Hutchinson, William L. Conyngham, Ario Pardee, Edward Roberts, William A. Ingham.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES........	7·01	MOON RISES........	4·59
SUN SETS.........	5·26	HIGH WATER........	12·04

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
JAMES DOUGHERTY, CHARLES WHEELER, W. C. KENT, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.				
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Jan.	12
Germania	Southampton	New York	Jan.	15
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	19
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	19
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	20
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	20
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Jan.	22
Main	Southampton	New York	Jan.	26
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	26
Siberia	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	26
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	27
England	Liverpool	New York	Jan.	27
Bellona	London	New York	Jan.	27
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Jan.	28
FOR EUROPE.				
C. of Cork	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	9
Cimbria	New York	Hamburg	Feb.	9
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	10
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	11
Donau	New York	Bremen	Feb.	11
City of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	13
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Feb.	20
COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.				
Alaska	New York	Aspinwall	Feb.	9
Columbia	New York	Havana	Feb.	11
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Feb.	13
StarsandStripes	Philada	Havana	Feb.	17
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Feb.	17
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Feb.	18
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Feb.	22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr L. B. Wing, Higbee, Porto Rico, John Mason & Co.
Schr C. W. Way, Kimmey, Havana, Isaac Hough & Morris.
St'r G. H. Stout, Ford, Washington, W. P. Clyde & Co.
St'r J. S. Shriver, Riggans, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

Schr Lottie Klotts, for Cienfuegos, was cleared 1st inst. by Madeira & Cabada—not as before.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Cooksey, 20 hours from New York, in ballast to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company. The Y. succeeds the Star of the Union between Philadelphia, Havana, and New Orleans.

Brig James Baker, Phelan, 9 days from Matanzas, with sugar and molasses to Dallett & Son. 31st ult., off Hatteras, was in company with barque L. T. Stocker, from Matanzas for Philadelphia. Saw at the Breakwater brig S. P. Smith, from Matanzas, waiting orders.

Schr Western Star, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Steamer Diamond State, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Steamship J. W. Everman, Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Washington and Alexandria, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Rothsay, Hall, for Philadelphia, was in the river Liverpool, 22d ult.

Ship Atlantic, Schubenbaber, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, sailed from Antwerp 17th ult. for England.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans 2d inst., via Havana.

Steamship Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 6th inst.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 6th inst.

Barque Waldo, Baker, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, put into Queenstown 23d ult. for the second time, with damage to rudder.

Barque Brilliant, Colburn, from London for Philadelphia, sailed from Seaview 23d ult.

Barque Annie Bachelder, Steelman, sailed from Marseilles 20th ult. for New York.

Barque Scud, Crosby, at Messina 14th ult. from Marseilles.

Barque J. W. Barss, Davison, from Hamburg, at Shields 22d ult.

Barque Robert Porter, Oattis, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 21st ult.

Barque Haabet, Lammers, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 19th ult.

Barque George H. Jenkins, Durkee, hence, at Helvoet 21st ult.

Barque Gyde, Sevold, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 18th ult.

Barque J. Cummings, Hookway, from Rotterdam for Philadelphia, sailed from Falmouth 21st ult.

ANTI-WINDOW RATTLER.

For Dwellings, Cars, Steamboats, Etc.

Prevents Rattling and Shaking of the Windows by the wind or other causes, tightens the sash, prevents the wind and dust from entering, easily attached, and requires but a single glance to judge of its merits.
Call on the General Agent,

C. P. ROSE

No. 727 JAYNE Street,

Between Market and Chesnut, Philadelphia.

12 11 fmw3m

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo., until 12 M., on the 20th day of February, 1869, for the transportation of Government troops and supplies from the following points to posts on the Missouri river, as indicated, during the time from March 20, 1869, to October 20, 1869, inclusive, viz:—

From St. Louis to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Wyandotte, Kansas, to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Leavenworth to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Omaha to Sioux City, Forts Randall, Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Randall to Forts Sully, Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Sully to Forts Rice, Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Rice to Forts Stevenson, Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Stevenson to Fort Buford, Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Fort Buford to Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, and Fort Benton.

From Camp Cook, or any post that may be established at the mouth of the Musclesheil river, to Fort Benton.

It will be the endeavor of the Government to ship during the season most favorable for navigation of the river, say between June 1 and August 31. Bidders will state, however, the rate (separately for each month from March 20 to October 20 inclusive, the date of starting, so as to determine the rate to be paid) at which they will perform the service from each of the starting points of destination above named, as follows:—

1st. The rate at which they will transport each officer and soldier (cabin passage to be provided for officers, and for soldiers necessary facilities for cooking their rations, which will be supplied by the Government).

2d. The rate per 100 pounds at which they will transport supplies.

3d. The rate each at which they will transport horses, mules, cattle, ambulances, carts, wagons, etc. (troughs for feeding animals to be supplied by the steamboat).

A just preference will be given to parties who own and control boats. Boats will be expected to always give the Government freight the preference, and in no case will be allowed to carry private to the exclusion of Government freight.

The contractor will be required to transport stores by land in the event of failure by water; and all stores received by the contractor for transportation must be delivered at their destination within the year 1869.

Bidders will please give the rate at which they will furnish transportation down stream.

In case the contracting party fails to carry freight as required, the Government reserves the right to furnish the transportation at the expense of the contractor; and nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the Government from transporting public supplies on any of its own boats.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all the bids that may be offered.

Bidders are informed that no boat loaded with Government stores will be allowed to go above Sioux City, Iowa, drawing over three and one-half feet of water, and that boats will not be required to go to points above Sioux City with less than 130 tons

Bidders should give their names in full, as well as their places of residence, and each proposal must be accompanied with a bond in the sum of $10,000, signed by two or more responsible persons, guaranteeing that in case the contract is awarded to the person proposing, the contract will be accepted and entered into, and good and sufficient security furnished by said party, in accordance with the terms of this advertisement.

The contractor will be required to give bonds in the sum of $100,000.

The party to whom the award is made must be prepared to execute the contract at once, and to give the required bond for the faithful performance of the contract.

As railroad transportation may be required for troops and supplies from Chicago, Illinois, to Sioux City, proposals for the same during the season above specified are invited.

Copy of blank form of river contract to be entered into, in the event of award, and blank forms of proposals, can be had by application to this office, at the office of the Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Missouri, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; of Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Platte, Omaha, Nebraska; and at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General Fred. Myers, Deputy Quartermaster-General, U. S. Army, Chicago, Illinois.

Proposals for river transportation should be endorsed "Proposals for Army Transportation by the Missouri river;" those for rail, "Proposals for Army Transportation from Chicago to Sioux City," and addressed to the undersigned.

By order of the Quartermaster-General U. S. A.
J. L. DONALDSON,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. A.,
Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Missouri. 1 25 23t

PROPOSALS FOR CORN

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF TEXAS,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
AUSTIN, TEXAS, Jan. 5, 1869.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until SATURDAY, February 18, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department at Camp Concordia, Texas, with such quantity of Corn as may be required until June 30 1869.

Corn to be of good, clean, merchantable quality, shelled, and delivered in sacks, subject to a rigid inspection.

Delivery to commence on acceptance of contract, and continue in such quantities and at such times as may be required by the Post Quartermaster.

Bids to be plainly endorsed "Proposals for Corn at Camp Concordia," and addressed to the undersigned.

By command of Brevet Major-General Canby.
J. A. POTTER,
Brevet Brigadier-General and C. Q. M.,
1 22 3w Fifth Military District.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUIT IN CANS.

PEACHES, PINEAPPLES, ETC.,
GREEN CORN, TOMATOES.
FRENCH PEAS, MUSHROOMS.
ASPARAGUS, ETC. ETC.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7rp Cor. ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING PATENTS,
FORREST BUILDINGS,
No. 119 South FOURTH St., Philadelphia,
AND MARBLE BUILDINGS,
No. 460 SEVENTH Street, opposite U. S. Patent Office, Washington D. C.
H. HOWSON, Solicitor of Patents.
C. HOWSON, Attorney at Law.
Communications to be addressed to the Principal Office, Philadelphia. 1 29 lm*

GALVANIZED CABLE FENCING.

The Cheapest and most Enduring Fence for Farmers, Railway Companies, or Country Seats.

Samples seen at the office of
PHILIP S. JUSTICE,
No. 14 North FIFTH Street,
2 4 lm PHILADELPHIA.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY.—The following Managers and Officers have been elected for the year 1869:—
ELI K. PRICE, President.

Wm. H. Moore,	Wm. W. Keen,
Samuel S. Moon,	Ferdinand J Dreer,
Gillies Dallett,	George L. Busby,
Edwin Greble	B. A. Knight.

Secretary and Treasurer, JOSEPH B. TOWNSEND.
The Managers have passed a resolution requiring both Lot-holders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tickets may be had at the Office of the Company, No. 813 ARCH Street, or of any of the Managers. 1 22

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF THE INDIAN TERRITORY, OFFICE CHIEF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
FORT GIBSON, C. N., Jan. 21, 1869.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at the office of the undersigned, at Fort Gibson, C. N., until 12 o'clock M., MONDAY, March 15, 1869, for the delivery of Subsistence Stores, as follows:—

AT FORT GIBSON, CHEROKEE NATION, I. T.
550,000 pounds of Flour.
75,000 pounds of Bacon.
25,000 pounds of Salt.
5,000 gallons of Vinegar.
400 barrels of Pork.

And Corn Meal in such quantities as may be required.

The Flour to be equal in quality to the best XXX brands of the St. Louis market, and put up as follows:—125,000 pounds to be put up in barrels full head lined, and 425,000 pounds to be put up in double sacks, of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Bacon to be of first quality, and put up as follows:—20,000 pounds in tierces or casks, and 55,000 pounds in gunny sacks of about 125 pounds each.

The Salt to be of good quality, and put up as follows:—10,000 pounds in barrels and 15,000 pounds in double sacks of gunny sacking and cotton sheeting.

The Vinegar to be of best quality, and made of whisky of full strength, and to be put up as follows:—1000 gallons in barrels of good quality, securely hooped, and 4000 gallons to be put up in casks containing not more than 23 gallons each, the casks to be of best quality, painted, and to have four iron and eight hickory hoops on each.

The Pork to be prime mess pork, to be put up securely in good barrels containing 200 pounds each.

The Corn Meal to be of best quality, and put up in barrels or sacks, like the flour, as may be required. The person or persons to whom any award is made must be prepared to execute contracts and give the required bonds at once, and be in readiness to commence the delivery of stores on the 20th day of April, 1869, and to continue the same in such quantities as may be required until the 1st day of December, 1869, at which time the whole amount of the article or articles contracted for must be supplied.

Samples of articles (except meats) must accompany the proposals, in boxes or bottles, and not in paper parcels.

Each bid must be accompanied by a good and sufficient guarantee from two or more persons whose loyalty and solvency are certified by a clerk of a court of record), setting forth that they will, in the event of its acceptance, give ample bonds and security for the faithful performance of the same.

The name and place of residence of each bidder and surety must be given.

No proposal will be entertained, unless satisfactorily represented, that does not fully comply with the terms of this advertisement.

Proposals may be for the whole or any part of the stores required.

Any contract awarded under this advertisement will be made subject to the approval of the Commissary-General of Subsistence, U. S. Army, and the right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

All stores delivered will be subject to a rigid inspection.

Payments upon the contracts awarded will be made monthly in current funds, or as soon as the same shall have been received.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of proposals, which will take place on the day and hour above specified. Blanks for proposals and bonds will be furnished on application to this office.

Proposals must be plainly indorsed, "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, District Indian Territory, Fort Gibson, C. N.

By order of [2 6 5w
Brevet Major-Gen B. H. GRIERSON.
A. F. ROCKWELL, Bvt. Lieut.-Colonel and A. Q. M. U. S. A., C. C. S. Dist. Indian Territory.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—WE, THE subscribers, have this day entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, passed the first day of March, 1836, entitled "An Act Relative to Limited Partnerships;" and do hereby certify that the name of the firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is PORTER & COATES; that the general nature of the business to be transacted is the manufacture, publication, purchase, and sale of Books and Stationery, and the same will be transacted in the city of Philadelphia; that the names of the general partners of the said firm are ROBERT PORTER and HENRY T. COATES, both of the city of Philadelphia, and the special partners are BENJAMIN COATES and GEORGE MORRISON COATES, also both of the city of Philadelphia; that the capital contributed by the special partners is one hundred thousand dollars, of which Benjamin Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash and George Morrison Coates contributes fifty thousand dollars in cash; that the period at which said partnership is to commence is the first day of February, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-nine, and that it will terminate on the thirty-first day of January, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two

ROBERT PORTER,
HENRY T. COATES,
General Partners,
BENJAMIN COATES,
GEORGE MORRISON COATES,
Special Partners.
Philadelphia, 1st February, 1869 2 6 6t

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT

FOR THE SALE OF

REVENUE STAMPS

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.

CENTRAL DEPOT, No. 103 S. FIFTH ST.,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express), all orders, immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders, received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—
On $25 and upwards..........2 per cent.
" 100 " ....3 "
" 300 " ....4 "

Address all orders, etc., to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS of all kinds, and STAMPED ENVELOPES, constantly on hand.

AMUSEMENTS.

MAMMOTH SKATING RINK,

TWENTY-FIRST and RACE Streets.

OPEN DAILY TILL FURTHER NOTICE FOR SKATERS AND THE PUBLIC,

From 2 to 5 and 7½ to 10½ P. M.

The public will be allowed to USE THE ICE WITHOUT INTERMISSION, the ENTIRE AFTERNOON AND EVENING.

THE MEAGHER BROTHERS

Will perform every evening, and the efficient RINK BAND will be in attendance afternoon and evening.

Admission during the day, 25 cents; in the evening, 50 cents; Coupon Tickets (20 admissions), admitting day or evening, $5.

N. B.—Preparations are being made for a GRAND FANCY DRESS SKATING AND PROMENADE CARNIVAL under the auspices of the MEAGHER BROTHERS, on the 20th inst. Get your Costumes ready. 2 6 tf

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7·30.
A NEW COMEDY AND BURLESQUE
MONDAY, AND DURING THE WEEK,
Edmund Yates' new Comedy, called
TAME CATS.
Mrs. HARRY LANGLEY.........Mrs. JOHN DREW
Aided by the Full Company.
Concluding with Craig's Perversion of
BARBE BLEUE
TWELFTH NIGHT MATINEE, Saturday, at 2.
In rehearsal, A VICTIM OF CIRCUMSTANCES.

WALNUT ST. THEATRE. BEGINS AT 7¾
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Feb. 8
First night of the world-renowned Comedians,
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
who will appear in the Fairy Drama entitled
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
CON O'CAROLAN.........Mr. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MOLESHEE..............Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
After which the uproariously laughable comedy entitled THE CUSTOMS OF THE COUNTRY.
MELISSA, with songs...Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
To conclude with the immense Farce of
A LOAN OF A LOVER.

MISS SUSAN GALTON'S CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
MISS SUSAN GALTON'S
COMIC OPERA COMPANY
will appear on
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, in
OFFENBACH'S
"66!" "66!" "66!" "66!"
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 9,
OFFENBACH'S
MARRIAGE BY LANTERNS.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 10,
OFFENBACH'S
CHING-CHOW-HI.
Seats can be secured six days in advance at Trumpler's, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the Theatre. [2 8 tf

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets, Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN, Nos. 720, 722, 724, and 726 VINE Street.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRION, formerly the property of the GRAND DUKE OF BADEN, purchased at great expense by JACOB VALER, of this city, in combination with FLAMER'S ORCHESTRA, and Miss NELLIE ANDERSON, will perform EVERY AFTERNOON and EVENING at the above-mentioned place. Admission free. 1 13 tf

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REHEARSALS EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3½ P. M.—Tickets sold at the door, and all principal Music Stores. Packages of five for $1; single, 25 cents.
Engagements can be made by addressing G. BASTERT, No. 1231 MONTEREY Street; Wittig's Music Store, No. 1021 Chesnut street; Andre's Music Store, No. 1104 Chesnut street. 1 21 3m

CARL SENTZ' AND MARK HASSLER'S ORCHESTRA MATINEES, EVERY SATURDAY at 3½ P. M., IN MUSICAL FUND HALL. Single Admission, 50 cents. Package of 4 tickets, $1, at Boner's No. 1102 CHESNUT St., and at the Door. [1 14 tf

LUMBER.

1869	SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST. HEMLOCK. HEMLOCK.	1869
1869	SEASONED CLEAR PINE. SEASONED CLEAR PINE. CHOICE PATTERN PINE. SPANISH CEDAR, FOR PATTERNS. RED CEDAR.	1869
1869	FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK.	1869
1869	WALNUT BDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK.	1869
1869	UNDERTAKERS LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE.	1869
1869	SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH. WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY.	1869
1869	CIGAR BOX MAKERS' CIGAR BOX MAKERS' SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS, FOR SALE LOW.	1869
1869	CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING.	1869
1869	CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., No. 2500 SOUTH Street.	1869

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T. P. GALVIN & CO.,
LUMBER COMMISSION MERCHANTS
SHACKAMAXON STREET WHARF,
BELOW SLOAT'S MILLS,
(SO-CALLED), PHILADELPHIA.
AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN AND EASTERN Manufacturers of YELLOW PINE and SPRUCE TIMBER BOARDS, etc., shall be happy to furnish orders at wholesale rates, deliverable at any accessible port.
Constantly receiving and on hand at our wharf SOUTHERN FLOORING, SCANTLING, SHINGLES, EASTERN LATHS, PICKETS, BED-SLATS, SPRUCE, HEMLOCK, SELECT MICHIGAN AND CANADA PLANK AND BOARDS, AND HACMATCC SHIP-KNEES. 1 31 stuthl
ALL OF WHICH WILL BE DELIVERED AT ANY PART OF THE CITY PROMPTLY

OLD OAKS CEMETERY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, NO. 518 WALNUT STREET.
The Company is now prepared to dispose of lots on REASONABLE TERMS. The advantages offered by this Cemetery are well known to be equal if not superior to those possessed by any other Cemetery. We invite all who desire to purchase burial lots to call at the office, where plans can be seen and all particulars will be given. Deeds for lots sold are ready for delivery.
RICHARD VAUX, President.
PETER A KEYSER, Vice-President.
MARTIN LANDENBERGER, Treasurer.
MICHAEL NISBET, Secretary. 1 11 6m

LARZELERE & BUCHEY,
Custom House Brokers and Notaries Public,
No. 405 LIBRARY Street.
All Custom House Business transacted.
PASSPORTS PROCURED

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A new Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects:—How to Live and What to Live for; Youth, Maturity, and Old Age; Manhood Generally Reviewed; The Cause of Indigestion; Flatulence and Nervous Diseases Accounted For; Marriage Philosophically Considered, etc. etc. Pocket volumes containing these Lectures will be forwarded, post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, by addressing W. A. LEARY, JR., S. E. corner of FIFTH and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia. 2 2]

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 21
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTELL

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1869.

Broad Street—Railway Tracks—Public Buildings.

We notice that an effort is being made by a few interested parties to secure a yet further postponement of the time for removing the rails from Broad street between Callowhill and Market streets. By act of Assembly passed in 1866, the owners of property in that street were allowed three years from the first of April of that year in which to make their preparations for the removal of the tracks. This time was given because it was urged that it would be unjust and destructive to their business interest to compel a more speedy change of location. This was only equitable, but no one can pretend that the time given was too short. The whole development of the real estate fronting on that great thoroughfare was delayed three years, to accommodate the score or two of commission merchants interested. These very gentlemen now have the audacity to ask for a yet greater delay of the proposed great public improvements. We are lost in amazement at the coolness of the proposition. Why should the march of advancement cease because of the selfish and ignorant policy of a few citizens? There are 800,000 souls in Philadelphia; they would be benefited by the change, yet some fifty merchants ask them to wait more than three years in order that the fifty may make a little more money by the delay. The grant of the time already elapsed has been but illy borne by our citizens, and they now demand that not another day or hour be given, but that on the 1st of April the disgraceful cause of stagnation on the most elegant thoroughfare in America be forever removed. It is not necessary for us to foretell the immediate effect which will follow such a reform. The effect will be instantaneous. Carriages will no longer have to enter Twelfth and Fifteenth streets in order to reach the improved portion of North Broad street, but can roll directly along. With the opening of this passage will come the destruction of the unsightly store-houses, and in their places will stand elegant structures to ornament and beautify the city. Within two years after the taking up of the rails the residents in the neighborhood will not recognize Broad street, and they will be able to tell their incredulous children how desolate that great boulevard was in 1869.

Apropos to the intended improvement of Broad street, we must mention the eminent propriety of the establishment of the public buildings at Broad and Market streets. The opposition to that location is all engendered and created by a certain proportion of the public press, and there is a coincidence between the ownership of real estate of those papers and the expression of their sentiments. It is a fact noticeable that all the papers having property around Sixth and Chesnut streets are opposed to Broad and Market streets for the public buildings, and are in favor of Independence Square; while these papers more east, that is to say, nearer Third and Chesnut, although further from Broad street, favor that locality. Thus the *Public Ledger* owns its office at Sixth and Chesnut streets and real estate at Fifth and Chesnut, and is bitterly opposed to Broad street. So also the *Bulletin*, the *Press*, and the *Transcript*. This opposition is only natural, for they well know that with the removal of the public buildings will come a serious decrease in the value of their property. "Each for himself" is a natural motto, but still the value of an opinion is somewhat detracted from by the fact of self-interest. The other journals, the *Inquirer*, *North American*, *Dispatch* and EVENING TELEGRAPH, located eastward, are not directly interested pecuniarily, and can judge with greater freedom as to what is for the public good. They all favor Broad street.

The relative advantages for artistic effect of the two positions cannot be compared. If the buildings are put in Independence Square, the more elegant the structure, the more ornate the design, the more will the effect be diminished. The extreme narrowness of the streets which border on the square will ruin the effect, and there will be but one position from which they can be advantageously viewed, and that will be from the centre of Washington Square. The difference between this location and that on Broad street is too obvious to need argument. The effect at Broad and Market streets would be grand. Of the repayment as an investment of all the money which the city would be called upon to expend, we can say one word. The experience of New York city teaches us a lesson. *The cost of the Central Park was repaid by the increase of the value of property in its vicinity, and the consequent addition to the revenue of the municipality.* The same would be the case in our own city. In actual dollars and cents the money would be returned, to say nothing of the crowds which would be sure to visit our city to see the thoroughfare, and the consequent receipt of their money. We believe it to be the true policy of Philadelphia to be liberal in beautifying Broad street, for by thus casting "our bread upon the waters it will return to us after many days." And as preparatory steps to this great end, we favor the removal of the railroad and the erection of the public buildings on that street.

Pauperism in the United States.

PAUPERISM is one of the greatest evils that the Old World civilization has to contend with, and no measures that have hitherto been adopted have succeeded in accomplishing anything of moment towards abolishing or even ameliorating it. It is not at all likely that this country will be afflicted with a race of paupers to the same extent as Europe. There the evil is the legitimate outgrowth of an unnatural and vicious social system, which recognizes before the law different grades in society, and allows some classes rights and privileges which others do not possess, and encourages the extremes of wealth and poverty which do not, and probably never will, exist in this country. The great majority of our paupers, too, are of foreign birth, and never having learned to work where they came from, they neither know how nor are disposed to learn here. Pauperism, in a great or less degree, is an incident to the crowded condition of all large cities, and it is a fact worthy of the earnest consideration of philanthropists that it is alarmingly on the increase at the present time, and before long some decided measures will have to be adopted to check its growth. With the vast number of acres of uncultivated land in the West, which any person able to work may occupy and earn a living upon, if so disposed, there is no good reason why the tax-payers in our large cities should be obliged to support the offscourings of Europe in idleness; and the same excuses for pauperism do not exist here as on the other side of the Atlantic.

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, referring to this subject, says:—

"The people have discovered that they are face to face with the most difficult problem which the Old World has to encounter—how to deal with thousands of families for whom work cannot be found, and yet who must not be left to starve. These persons do not like to go out into remote settlements, where they would be cut off from the allurements of town life."

The problem is difficult under any circumstances, but the English have increased its difficulty by their very inefficient way of dealing with it, and the journal quoted above acknowledges that

"There is not much probability that the Americans will ever allow pauperism to become unmanageable in any part of their country without first applying remedies which would shock our more fastidious notions of private rights and liberties."

It is one of the benefits of a really free government that society at large, as well as its individual members, can be protected from just such evils as this without infringing on the rights of any one. The English system of pauper management may not invade any private rights and liberties—although we are disposed to think that it does—but any reader of the experiences of the "Lambeth casual," and other workhouse records, will acknowledge that it is disgraceful, and far more damaging to society at large than the most arbitrary measures for the suppression of pauperism that are likely to be adopted in this country. It is no infringement on any man's liberty to give him the means of earning his living, and then permitting him to starve if he proposes to do so rather than go to work. This will be the American method of dealing with this problem, when we are forced to grapple with it in earnest, and in the vast majority of instances it will be a success, and a benefit not only to the pauper but to society at large, by transforming him into an industrious citizen, instead of allowing him to eat the bread of idleness.

The Power of the Bench Over the Bar

THE Supreme Court of the District of Columbia has virtually refused to recognize and obey the peremptory mandamus awarded against it by the Supreme Court of the United States, and declined to allow Joseph H. Bradley, Sr., to practice at the bar without his first having apologized to Judge Fisher for his treatment in August, 1867. The public will remember the facts of the case. Bradley, as counsel for Surratt, insulted Judge Fisher and challenged him to a duel, for which offense he was expelled from membership of the bar of the courts of the District. Chief Justice Chase ordered his reinstatement, and the other Court bowed to the command, but passed a rule which required any attorney suspended from practice to purge himself of his contempt by an apology before he could again act as counsellor. This Mr. Bradley refused to do, and he is therefore excluded. We cannot but think that in all the proceedings the Supreme Court was in error. It is only proper that each bench should have control of the bar practicing before it. If it has not this control, it would be powerless to redress an affront and to maintain its dignity. This fact is so far recognized that in case of a person committed for contempt no other court but the one committing him will ever inquire into the merits of the case on *habeas corpus*. If this is the case with contempt, why should not this milder power of refusal to practice at the bar be also granted to each competent tribunal? The opinion universally expressed by the profession is adverse to the decision by the Chief Justice, and it will never be considered a precedent. The court below acted properly in refusing, until an apology be tendered, to allow Mr. Bradley to practice before it. The issue rests with him, and he has refused to avail himself of his right of reinstatement.

GREAT as is the debt of the nation, there can be no doubt of the ability of the American people to defray its annual cost and gradually reduce the principal, if public affairs are managed with wisdom and economy. It is an encouraging sign of the times that not only has the national debt been considerably reduced since the cessation of hostilities, but that simultaneously reductions were made in the debts of the loyal States, amounting in the aggregate, since 1865, to more than $61,000,000.

THE solicitude displayed in Congress for the protection of the seals on the coast of Alaska is quite touching, and it should inspire devout thankfulness in the heart of Henry Bergh and among the societies for the protection of animals. It would, however, perhaps be well not to inquire closely into the motives which prompt these outbursts of Congressional humanity, for it is possible that they originate in the schemes of a few speculators or adventurous fur-traders to monopolize, at small cost, a lucrative business.

The New Indian Swindle.

ONE of the latest schemes devised at Washington for depleting the treasury, is the proposed appropriation of nearly two millions of dollars nominally to the Choctaw Indians, but really to agents, traders, speculators, and lobbyists. Some years ago the Government granted to the Choctaws, in exchange for their old home in Mississippi, a large reservation in and adjacent to the Indian Territory, which embraces some of the most fertile land on the continent. As is usual in negotiations with the Indians, liberal provision was made for plundering the Government prospectively, as well as at the time of the ratification of the treaty, and the American people were held and firmly bound to not only give more than acre for acre, but to pay to the Choctaws, or their legal representatives, the sums received, less costs, for the lands ceded to the United States, together with various bounties and annuities. Individually, Brother Jonathan displays marvellous shrewdness in a trade; but the text of treaties would indicate that collectively, as Uncle Sam, he is habitually outwitted by the most stupid tribes, and this mystery can only be explained by the fact that the revenues theoretically secured to the savage serve mainly to enrich his pretended white friends. The balance due to the Choctaws, as footed up in 1859–60, was $2,322,560, and on the 2d of March, 1861, an appropriation of $500,000 was made in part payment of this indebtedness. Nothing could serve as a better illustration of the viciousness of the present system of Indian diplomacy than the fact that this money was immediately used to *equip a regiment of Choctaws for the Rebel service*. It required but a few artful misrepresentations of the traitorous agent who betrayed the Government to induce the Choctaws to consent to this ungrateful, foolish, and wicked misappropriation of their funds, and to convert the bounty of the nation to the use of its most implacable foes. The Choctaws, as a body, continued disloyal during the war, furnishing two regiments to the Rebel armies, one of which was commanded by the agent who used the funds of the nation to arm its enemies, and who is now reported to be especially active in pressing the claim for the balance due under the old treaty, which amounts to about $1,800,000. In equity, this claim is of course cancelled by the disloyalty of the Choctaws. Instead of giving them more money, General Marcy, who is familiar with the region they occupy, and with their history and conduct, suggested to the Secretary of War in 1863 that as they "had taken up arms against the United States, and had been fighting in the Rebel ranks ever since the war began, whether it would not be a proper punishment for their treason to take from them all that portion of their reservation which they do not occupy, and convert it into a new territory, which would be far preferable for agricultural purposes to any of the other Territories." The Choctaws certainly deserve punishment rather than reward, and, instead of squandering more money among them, or among the white Rebels by whom they are represented, the proper question is whether their surplus lands should not be confiscated.

The New Railroad Job.

No reasonable person will for a moment imagine that anybody has the remotest intention of constructing a passenger railroad on Twelfth and Sixteenth streets. The project now before the State Legislature at Harrisburg is merely one to put money in the pockets of the members of that body. A glance at the names of the corporators will convince any one of this fact. According to Senator McCandless, these corporators are to be J. C. Sleeper, William Dougherty, John Brady, James Kirkpatrick, and Robert Loughlin. If any of our readers are anxious to know who these gentlemen are, the Directory will satisfy their curiosity in the fullest manner. William Dougherty figures therein as often as thirty-five times, John Brady twenty-one times, and James Kirkpatrick five times. This is certainly explicit. The simple truth of the whole matter is that the thing is a swindle. The people residing along the line of the route do not wish the road constructed, the business interests of the city do not demand its construction, and the sooner the members of the Legislature drop the subject and turn their attention to some legitimate business the better will their constituents be pleased.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

JAMES E. MURDOCH
WILL READ,
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY,
MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869,
At 8 o'clock.

Tickets for sale at Trumpler's Music Store, No. 926 Chesnut street, and at the door this evening.
Parquet.....(reserved seats).....75 cents.
Parquet circle " " .....75 "
Balcony " " .....75 "
Family circle " " .....50 "

☞ CONCERT HALL.

DE CORDOVA,
SECOND LECTURE,
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 11,
MRS. GRUNDY.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18,
THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA.
Admission (with reserved seat).....50 cents
Tickets to be obtained at Gould's, 923 Chesnut st.
Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8 2 2tf

☞ THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME FOR LITTLE WONDERERS at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC on FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, 1869. Addresses by Drs. WILLETS, NEWTON, and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.
Doors open at 6:30 o'clock. Exercises commence at 7:30. Tickets, 50 cents: to be had at the door and at the "Home," No. 823 Shippen street. 2 6 6

☞ PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The Monthly Temperance Meeting of the YOUNG MAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, will be held at True Hall, No. 1219 CHESNUT Street, TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Address by Rev. PETER STRYKER, D. D.
Question for discussion—"Is it wise at the present day to make the Temperance Question a Political Issue?"
Music under the direction of Professor E. M. BRUCE. The public are invited. 1t

☞ NOTICE.—OFFICE OF THE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, NO. 320 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 1869.
At an election held on the 21 instant, the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:—
NATHAN HILLES,
WILLIAM P. JENKS,
JASON C. FENIMORE,
DANIEL C. COLLIER,
WILLIAM HENRY TROTTER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
JAMES B. McFARLAND.
At a meeting of the Board held this day NATHAN HILLES was elected President, and THOMAS H. TROTTER reappointed Secretary and Treasurer.
1t* T. H. TROTTER, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA, No. 407 Walnut street, Jan. 6, 1869.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 9th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened on SATURDAY, the 16th inst.
A dividend has this day been declared of FIVE PER CENT., clear of taxes, payable in scrip, bearing no interest, and convertible into Seven Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds of the Company, in sums of not less than five hundred dollars, on and after May 1st next. The said dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on SATURDAY, the 9th inst.
1 8mwfm WILLIAM WISTER, Treasurer.

☞ BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE cheapest and best article in the market for bluing clothes.
IT DOES NOT CONTAIN ANY ACID.
IT WILL NOT INJURE THE FINEST FABRIC.
It is put up at WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE, No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia, and for sale by most of the grocers and druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S names on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo 1 27wfm

☞ RAILROAD COMPANIES IN THIS and other cities are rapidly adopting the Elastic Sponge as an substitute for curled hair in stuffing car cushions. All unite in recommending the sponge, first, on account of its cheapness; second, its great durability. 8 3mwf

VELOCIPEDAL RHYMES.

VELOCIPEDE? Oh yes! indeed!
I'll ride on the new VELOCIPEDE.

It goes with the tearingest sort of speed;
The funny, new-fangled VELOCIPEDE.

So easy it moves, like a centipede,
If you carefully drive the VELOCIPEDE.

It's cheaper than paying for horse's feed;
For it eats no oats, the VELOCIPEDE.

A peaceable, quiet kind of a steed
Is that queer machine, the VELOCIPEDE.

Of whip or spur I shall have no need,
When I straddle the swift VELOCIPEDE.

'Tis a horse of a novel sort of breed;
Come, jump on the new VELOCIPEDE.

But it's hard to manage; it is, indeed;
The ridiculous old VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll tumble down, if I don't take heed,
From my seat on the queer VELOCIPEDE.

And I'll bruise my shins, and my nose will bleed,
When I tumble off the VELOCIPEDE.

But, after all, I believe I'm agreed
To try again the VELOCIPEDE.

And so the Velocipede I'll drive
To "six hundred and three and six hundred and five,"
The busiest sort of a busy hive;
Where the folks are all the time alive,
Making and selling the finest clothes
For those who walk; and also for those
Who think they need such a curious steed
As the newly invented VELOCIPEDE.

Now is your time, gentlemen! Winter goods rolling off with the speed of a well-managed Velocipede. You can't do better than at the

GREAT BROWN STONE HALL OF
ROCKHILL & WILSON,
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

HATS AND CAPS.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First door above Chesnut street. 4 9

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILated, and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 3mp

FLOUR.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR,
For the Trade or at Retail.
EVERY BARREL WARRANTED.
KEYSTONE FLOUR MILLS,
NOS. 19 AND 21 GIRARD AVENUE,
1 19 mrp East of Front street.

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AT NO. 1121 GIRARD STREET MAY BE obtained furnished and unfurnished rooms for lodging. Board, also, if desired. 2 1 tf

DR. F. GIRARD, VETERINARY SURGEON, treats all diseases of horses and cattle, and all surgical operations, with efficient accommodations for horses at his Infirmary, No. 990 MARSHALL Street, above Poplar. 1 16

IF YOU WANT A DELIGHTFUL SPRING BED, neat, healthy, and comfortable, use the Self-fastening Bed Springs, $1 25 per doz. Satisfaction guaranteed. 204 S. 2d St. [1 23 3m

EMPIRE SLATE MANTEL WORKS.—J. B KIMES, No. 2126 CHESNUT Street. 1 13wfm

S. GARTLAND, UNDERTAKER, 80 South THIRTEENTH Street. 12 22 3m

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

GIRARD
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE,
No. 639 CHESNUT Street.

Capital, - - $200,000
All Paid Up in Cash.

Surplus, over - $200,000

Both of which have been safely invested in Real Estate, Bonds, Mortgages, Government and other good Securities.

OVER $100,000,000
Of Property has been successfully insured by this Company in 15 years, and

$00 LOSSES BY FIRE
Promptly and Honorably Paid.

OUR RECEIPTS
For the year ending December 31, 1868, have been:—

From Fire Premiums	$196,844 00
From Interest and Rents	22,692 78
Total	$219,476 78

Disbursements.

On account of Fire Losses	$61,547 93
" Commissions	22,966 45
" Reinsurance	1,194 81
" Return Premiums	10,744 05
" General Expenses and Repairs to Real Estate, including State Taxes	33,696 25
" Internal Revenue	5,569 19
	$125,678 68

WE HAVE NO LOSSES DUE AND UNPAID

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869.

To Our Agents and the Public:—

It is so well understood that the Girard Fire Insurance Company belongs to *no combination* of underwriters, that a repetition of the fact is hardly necessary. But our experience in some localities, during the year 1868, justifies us in briefly alluding to the subject. Again, our *success* seems to demand an explanation. It will be remembered that in 1867 we lost a smaller per cent. of our premium than any other company doing a Fire Insurance Business, through agencies, in the United States. This happy result, we believe, has again been achieved, in our experience, for the year 1868, notwithstanding the multitude of fires.

If so, the statistics of the worthy Insurance Commissioners of New York, Massachusetts, and Connecticut will doubtless certify, when published. By reference to the reports of the Commissioners of Massachusetts and New York for the year ending December 31, 1867, it will be found that our losses were twenty-seven per cent. and a fraction upon the amount of premiums received. In 1868 they will not exceed thirty-three per cent. This is the test by which the general character of our business should be measured. Compared with the experience of other companies in this country, it either proves that our agents and patrons are honest and fair towards the "Girard Fire Insurance Company," else they we are remarkably fortunate.

A million of premiums might have been received, instead of some two hundred thousand. But our profits might have been less, and the indemnity offered the insured no better than now. It is the latter we desire to afford our friends.

We are sorry to notice, however, that in some instances "Special Hazards" have been offered our agents at less than the "National Board" rates. This is *no favor* nor compliment to us, and a poor reward for our independence. Neither is it the kind of patronage we seek. It costs us as much to pay losses as other institutions, and we must have fair rates, fair risks, honest agents, and honest insurers. Then our welfare will be identical. A few agents have been removed and others appointed, but not without a sufficient cause, for we believe that of all things done through the agency of others, the Insurance business of this country should be confided to the most honorable, responsible, and intelligent men to be found in it. Otherwise the profession of the underwriter will be likely to suffer. We invite no conflict with other companies. We *seek no business* by unfair or *covert means*. Honest losses will be promptly met, as heretofore. Agents should be cautious as to *whom they insure, as well as to what* they insure, and abide by *our rules*, now so well and successfully established.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,
THOMAS MACKELLAR,
JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.,
ALFRED S. GILLETT,
CHARLES I. DUPONT.
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JOHN SUPPLEE,
SILAS YERKES, JR.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.

A. S. GILLETT,
Vice-President and Treasurer.

JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary.

JOHN C. HINDS,
Assistant Secretary.

2 8 wfm3t4p

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

FAME
INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 406 CHESNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, uary 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, and doing a FIRE INSURANCE BUSINESS EXCLUSIVELY, in order to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM $100,000, its present amount, to

$200,000,

In Shares of Fifty Dollars Each,

And for which subscription books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN,
VICE-PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,
1 20 4p1f SECRETARY.

WANTS.

AGENTS WANTED
FOR A
POPULAR COMMENTARY.
BY ALFRED NEVIN, D. D.

This Commentary, which is mainly of a Devotional and Practical Character, is the first of a series to be issued on the Books of the Old and New Testaments by the same author.

CONTENTS.

I. The Text, with parallel passages.
II. A clear and comprehensive exposition of the Gospel, based on the interpretation received by all Evangelical Christians.
III. A division of the Gospel into Lessons of proper length, with appropriate Questions added to each.
IV. A Harmony of the Gospels.
V. A Chronological Table, giving the leading events in the Saviour's life.
VI. An Appendix, with a more minute explanation of persons, places, and things referred to in the Gospel than would be proper in the Notes.

It will be perceived that this Commentary will possess the peculiar and important advantage of a practical combination of four volumes in one. With this book in his hand, the student will need neither a Concordance, a Question Book, or a Bible Dictionary.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

We heartily commend it as one of the very best Commentaries we have ever seen.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

It is a thoroughly delightful volume—the work of a master.—*Philadelphia City Item.*

It is the most thorough work of its class ever produced in this country.—*Philadelphia Press.*

To do all that can be done to make perfectly clear the text has been the evident aim of the learned and industrious commentator.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

Send for circulars and terms, giving full description.

WILLIAM FLINT,
No. 26 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET,
2 1mwf12t PHILADELPHIA.

A COMPANION TO THE "FIELD-BOOK OF THE REVOLUTION."

WANTED—Experienced Canvassers to take orders for LOSSING'S PICTORIAL FIELD-BOOK OF THE WAR OF 1812.

To be issued in 12 parts, at 50 cents each. Containing over 800 illustrations.

Apply to JAMES K. SIMON, No. 29 South SIXTH Street. Office of Appleton's American Cyclopedia. 2 4 6t

WANTED—LOCAL AND TRAVELLING Agents in every city and town in the United States. Great inducements offered to active men. Call or address with stamp, WOOD & CO., Room 16, No. 409 CHESNUT Street, Phila. 2 6 3m

WANTED—A BASS SINGER, IN AN EPISCOPAL church. Reference required. Address "Church Music," Inquirer Office. 2 5 3t

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND square and upright Pianos, at BLASIUS BROS.' No. 1006 CHESNUT Street. 8 1 tf

CHICKERING Grand, Square and Upright PIANOS. DUTTON'S, No. 914 CHESNUT Street. 11 3t

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C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers and Importers,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
2 1 mwsfrp *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH St.*

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WILLIAM W. ALTER,
LEHIGH COAL,
Also, Lorberry and Locust Mountain.
Depot, No. 957 North NINTH Street,
Below Girard Avenue. [1 30 tMS
Office, Cor. SIXTH and SPRING GARDEN.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT—THE THIRD AND FOURTH Floors and the two Stores on TWELFTH Street of the Five-story Building, N. W. corner of TWELFTH and FILBERT Streets. Apply to A. H. MERSHON, No. 1209 MARKET Street, or STERLING BONSALL, No. 116 N. NINTH Street. [2 6 tf

TO RENT—AN OFFICE SUITABLE FOR A physician or a lawyer, with or without board, at No. 1121 GIRARD Street. 2 1 tf

AUCTION SALES.

[*For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.*]

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Son.) No. 429 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

NOTICE.—The sale of the stock and machinery of Messrs. Evans & Watson will be postponed for the present. [2 8 2t

INSTRUCTION.

H. D. GREGORY, A. M. CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 1106 MARKET Street. 1 26 1m*

Business Enterprise.

Among the most enterprising men of Philadelphia, and indeed of the country, is Dr. J. H. Schenck, who by strict integrity and indomitable energy and perseverance, has built up for himself a name of which his children and his fellow-citizens may equally feel proud. He has spent thirty years in the manufacture of his renowned medicines—the Seaweed Tonic, Pulmonic Syrup, and Mandrake Pills; and deeply sensible of their value as valuable specifics, he spared no expense in introducing them into the world's market. After devoting twenty years of his life in this labor, he commenced to reap the reward, and has continued, until now he is in possession of a magnificent fortune, and an honored member of a large circle of friends and acquaintances. In order to accumulate wealth he must have secured the confidence of the community, and in order to do this he must have had a good article, and it must have been according to his representations, for it is well known that a people once deceived will never give the same individual another chance to violate their confidence.

The medicines compounded by Dr. Schenck are the results of years of experience, and he himself was the party operated on. When quite a young man he became aware that he was a prey to the most insidious of diseases, consumption, and he was treated by eminent physicians, both in this and other countries. Finally he began treating himself, and in a short time he gained in flesh and strength, and has continued in good health. This favorable, happy, yet unexpected result of his own specifics upon himself, not only convinced him of the real value of his "consumption medicines," but also induced a like belief in the minds of the general public. He saved himself from the ravages—sure to result, if unchecked, in death—of that destroyer, and then gave the benefit of his discoveries first to his own country, then to the world at large. The fact that he, although far gone in health, almost beyond the hope of recovery, was saved, yields the most flattering assurance to those in the incipient stages of the disease, that they can, by the use of the medicines which succeeded in his case, recover health and vigor. But then it must be borne in mind that his case may have been a peculiar one—one to which his specifics were exactly adapted. They may be, to be sure, equally as well adapted to other cases as far advanced in danger as his, but the sooner their curative properties are applied the more rapid must be their happy effect, and the more quickly will the person who takes them be restored to health. These are facts, and carry their own argument. Do not wait until your lungs have disappeared in expectorated blood, and your frame has wasted away into shadowy emaciation, before you fly to measures of relief and prospective cure. Dr. Schenck himself, notwithstanding his faith in the applicability of his medicines even to desperate cases, advises all threatened with consumption not to delay, but to at once obviate any further advance of the disease by destroying its first symptoms. The experience of thousands testifies that for the cure of the premonitory indications of the approach of the disease Dr. Schenck's medicines have prevailed; and surely in the light of the recoveries they have effected, they are worthy of a trial. As standard specifics they can be procured anywhere. We copy the following articles from the Philadelphia *North American* and *Germantown Telegraph*, so that our citizens can see in what estimation Dr. Schenck is held by the newspaper fraternity:—

"On Saturday we reprinted from a Western paper an article commenting upon the extraordinary success of Dr. Schenck, the celebrated manufacturer of the family medicines bearing his name, and stating most truly that that gentleman most thoroughly deserved his good fortune. Dr. Schenck has been one of the most enterprising business men in Philadelphia, and having early learned that no matter how great the intrinsic worth of his productions, they could not be made popular until the people were taught their merit, he commenced a very extensive system of advertising. Not discouraged by the fact that his receipts were not immediately made enormous, he continued to work with increasing vigor, and he now has the satisfaction of feeling that his present immense revenues are the result of his own foresight and shrewdness. By the constant improvement of the locality selected for his country seat he has added to the value of all the property in the vicinity. With all who know him he is most popular, and we doubt if any man commanding so large an acquaintance is more thoroughly appreciated for business integrity and personal kindliness of disposition."—*Philadelphia North American, Feb.* 1.

CONSUMPTION AND ITS TREATMENT.

"In former times diseases of the lungs were but imperfectly understood, and the remedies attempted generally hastened the progress of the disease, and its fatality was consequently much greater than at the present time, for the treatment of the malady is now much more effectual and the number of deaths proportionably less. Diet, and the relieving of the patient of blood, the supposed panacea for almost every disease, were usually resorted to, and the poor sufferer rapidly became weaker, and died earlier than if the disease was allowed to take its own course undisturbed. Now, it is well known that what is of the first importance for the relief of this disease is plenty of wholesome food, moderate exercise in a warm and dry atmosphere, and abstinence from all exciting causes, if possible, such as exposure to cold or damp air, violent exercise, biliousness, etc. As an instance as to how great an age consumptives may sometimes live, we may mention President Day, of Yale College, who died about two years ago in his ninety-fifth year. This gentleman, in his younger years, was treated for consumption by some of the best physicians in this country and Europe, but continued to grow weaker, and at length became so much reduced in flesh that he was scarcely able to walk. At this time he visited the Bermudas, without experiencing any beneficial effects, and finally returned home, to all appearances in the last stages of pulmonary consumption. He went through a course of treatment of his own, gained in flesh and strength, and continued in good health. In diseases of the lungs the blood becomes impoverished and the flesh wastes away. Therefore, what the patient wants is a course of treatment that will replenish the lost blood, heal the tubercles on the lungs, and restore a healthful circulation throughout the system. This is precisely what Dr. Schenck's remedies will do and are doing every day. There are hundreds of persons, formerly patients of Dr. Schenck, who acknowledge that their present vigorous health is owing to the timely use of Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic, and Mandrake Pills. All diseases when attended to in their incipient stages are much easier to subdue than if allowed to progress unchecked and become firmly established. Therefore, all who are in the incipient stages of consumption, cough, pain in the breast, night sweats, etc, etc., should 'take time by the forelock,' and no longer hesitate when a restoration to health can so readily be obtained. Even in cases of consumption supposed to be incurable, where friends and physicians have despaired, the use of these medicines has saved and prolonged the patients' lives. Dr. Schenck can be consulted every Saturday, without charge, at his principal office, No. 15 North Sixth street, corner of Commerce, Philadelphia, and his medicines can be obtained of druggists throughout the United States."—*Germantown Telegraph, February* 3.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE ARCH STREET THEATRE, this evening, Edmund Yates' comedy of *Tame Cats* will be presented for the first time in this city. Mrs. John Drew assumes the *role* of "Mrs. Harry Langley," and Mr. Barton Hill that of "Mortimer Wedgewood," while the remainder of the cast is distributed among Miss Lizzie Price, Miss Fanny Davenport, Mrs. Crease, Mrs. Thayer, and Messrs. Everly, Hemple, James, Mackay, and Craig. *Tame Cats*, we imagine, is a modern sentimental society drama, dealing with the traditional types of English character, good, bad, and indifferent. It was first brought before the public at the Prince of Wales Theatre, London, on the 14th of December last, and its first representation on this side of the ocean was at Selwyn's Theatre, Boston, on January 11. *Tame Cats* will be produced every evening until further notice, followed, on each occasion, by Mr. R. Craig's fanciful perversion of *Barbe Bleue*.

AT THE WALNUT STREET THEATRE Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence an engagement this evening, appearing in *The Fairy Circle*, *The Custom of the Country*, and *A Loan of a Lover*. Mr. and Mrs. Williams are among the best interpreters of Irish and Yankee life that we have on the American stage, and their engagement cannot be other than a prosperous one.

AT THE CHESNUT STREET THEATRE the Susan Galton Comic Opera Company appear this evening in Offenbach's "63," and on to-morrow evening they will again give *The Marriage by Lantern*.

MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH will give a reading at the Academy of Music this evening, under the auspices and for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Company. The programme embraces the following:—

Selection from the *Merchant of Venice*—The Trial Scene, Act IV.
"Drifting," by ..... T. Buchanan Read
"Catawba Wine," by ..... Longfellow
"Destruction of Sennacherib," by ..... Byron
"Sheridan's Ride," by ..... T. Buchanan Read
Selection from *Julius Cæsar*—The Orations in the Forum.
The Adventures of Alfred Jingle and Rachel the Spinster—from the "Pickwick Papers."

THE GERMANIA ORCHESTRA will give another of their attractive public rehearsals at the new Horticultural Hall on Wednesday afternoon, the programme being as follows:—

1. Overture "La Sirene" ..... Auber
2. Frohlingswachen (by request) ..... Beck
3. Wedding Tour "Waltz" ..... A. Kuhling (Dedicated to the Germania Orchestra, 1st time.)
4. Adagio, from Premiere Sinfonie ..... Calliwoda
5. Overture "Le Val d'Andorre" (by request) ..... Halevy
6. Nebelbilder Fantaisie (by request) ..... H. C. Lumbye
7. Breslau Liegnitzer Eisenbahn "Galop" (first time) ..... B. Blue

AT THE AMERICAN THEATRE, in addition to the usual varied and entertaining programme, the marvellous achievements of Harry Gurr, the "Man-Fish," are a great attraction.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BANC—Chief Justice Thompson and Judges Agnew and Williams.—The following judgments were this morning given by Agnew, J.:—

Edward Evans vs Hamrick & Co., Garnishees of Owen Evans. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia county. Judgment affirmed.

Quiggle and Wife vs. Hepburn & Persch. Appeal by certificate from Nisi Prius. Appeal quashed at costs of appellants.

The argument of the Philadelphia list was resumed.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Hare.—Worman & Stover vs. Adam Waltman. An action to recover a balance on a book account for a boat-load of stone sold and delivered. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Stroud.—Alonzo Gordon vs. George C. Barber. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $530·56.

Charlemagne Tower vs. Louisa A. Loeser, administratrix, etc. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $1219·24.

Charlotte N. Gewell, Executrix, etc., vs. Francis L. Coliaday, Executor. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff, $2741·45.

Benjamin L. Wright and John F. Sherman, Building Inspectors of the city of Philadelphia, vs. Robert H. Beatty and Frederick A. Luttman. This is an action to recover a penalty of $500 for an alleged breach of an act of Assembly, it being averred that the defendants, lessees of Concert Hall, obstructed the entrance from the street with benches and chairs during the Dickens readings, contrary to an act passed in that regard. The penalty, if recovered, the act gives to the relief of disabled firemen. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Brewster.—The feigned issue list was taken up to day, and the first case before the Court was that of Mary R. Tripler, by her next friend John Jenner, vs. W. Tripler. This was an action in divorce, the libellant alleging that she married the respondent while under age and against her will, having been coerced thereto by her mother. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judges Allison, Ludlow, and Peirce.—The Court this morning was engaged in hearing the arguments of petitions presented by property owners praying a decree that the Park Commission shall pay them interest upon the principal of the purchase money agreed to be paid from the time of the agreement made down to the time of paying cash, alleging, in most of the cases, that the bargains were made eight months ago upon cash terms, and they have been since that time, in consequence thereof, deprived of any benefits from said properties. The arguments, at the close of our report, were still in progress.

JOHNSON'S AMNESTY.

The Proclamation Sustained by the Courts.

From Knoxville (Tenn.) Press and Herald, Feb. 2.

Judge Trigg delivered an oral opinion yesterday in the Federal Court upon the motion to dismiss the prosecution in the case of the United States vs. John H. Crozier, for treason. As stated in our previous report, the defendant, along with about a thousand others of more or less prominence in the Rebellion, was indicted in the United States Circuit Court at this place some four or five years ago for treason. He was arrested and admitted to bail though up to the present term of the court he had filed no plea of any sort to the indictment, and, without pleading, moved the court, through his counsel, to dismiss the proceedings against him under the general provisions of the proclamation of the President, issued the 25th of December last. To this the district attorney objected, and a lengthy argument ensued, of which we have already made mention. His Honor held, first, that the President has a right to grant pardons either to individual offenders (except in cases of impeachment), by special exercise of the power, or to classes of offenders by a general exercise of it, and this right is derived from or conferred by the Constitution; second, that he has the right, likewise, to make such pardon or general amnesty known by some proclamation; third, that courts of the United States should take judicial cognizance of such proclamations for the pardon of a specified offense and stay proceedings for the punishment of such offense, whether such proclamation be specially pleaded in bar of the prosecution or not; and, therefore, fourth, that the President had the constitutional right to issue his proclamation of the 25th of December last, and that the defendant cannot be held further to answer an indictment for an offense for which the court must know, from the indictment itself, he has been fully pardoned. The motion was sustained, the indictment dismissed, and defendant discharged.

A Paris Incident.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* tells this story:—"An amusing incident occurred at the opening of the French Chambers on Monday. A newly-appointed attaché at the American Embassy came to witness the ceremony, but, being unknown to the police, was stopped by the two officials at the door, who asked him his name. The attaché answered something in English, and attempted to pass on, but the officials refused to admit him. This so enraged the American that he seized the two officials by the collar and knocked their heads against each other two or three times. An officer now came up and asked the attaché for his card, which was immediately produced, and had a remarkable effect on the conduct of the policemen, notwithstanding the treatment they had received. They bowed profoundly, and with much *empressement* showed the attaché to his seat."

—A bet made by a wag of Berlin on New Year's Day attracted crowds to one of the principal streets of the capital. In this street there is a hair-dresser's shop, and the author of the bet had undertaken to sit for four hours, without moving, in the place of the wax figure in the window. At 3 in the afternoon he appeared at his post, dressed in a white sheet and with a huge wig on his head surmounted by a fez cap. Every effort was made by the bystanders to make him show some sign of life, Street boys were tempted by the promise of large rewards to make their most ridiculous grimaces, and redress him in all sorts of funny speeches; but all in vain. He remained immovable until the clock struck 7, when he rose, bowed gravely to the assembled crowd, and retired into the shop.

CITY ITEMS.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—*to close out Winter Stock of Men's, Youths' and Boys' Clothing.*

Half-way between Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 603 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

WHY IS IT that the feeble totter, with uncertain step, over the face of the earth, in danger every day of falling victims to the morbid influences by which we are all surrounded, when a tested and proven vegetable tonic, capable of endowing them with the vigor they need, is procurable in every city, town, and settlement? It might reasonably be thought that after the twelve years' experience which the world has had of HOSTETTER'S BITTERS, all would know that its effect is to prevent disease.

At this season the atmosphere is surcharged with the seeds of intermittents, remittents, rheumatism, pulmonary disorders, bilious complaints, and the like. Persons whose nervous systems are relaxed are the first to succumb to these distempers. Brace up the physical energies, then, with this potential vegetable tonic. It is the most powerful recuperant which the botanic kingdom has ever yielded to patient research and experiment. *Try it.* The blindest disciple of the old medical dogmas will at least admit that a tonic and alterative compounded of approved herbs, roots, and barks, can do no harm while the testimony of thousands invites a trial of its virtues.

Vigor is the thing most needed in these cases, as well as in dyspepsia and nervous affections, and HOSTETTER'S BITTERS is the safest, surest, and most wholesome strengthening preparation that human skill has yet concocted. As a tonic it is both mild and agreeable to the taste and stimulating in its action upon the system.

Hundreds of physicians have abandoned all the official receipts, and prescribed this harmless tonic as a preventive and cure for all cases of Chills and Fever.

IN THIS CHANGEABLE CLIMATE of ours a Cold is easily taken, and without due care another will be contracted on top of it—one Cold thus running into another until the accompanying Cough becomes settled and confirmed, straining and racking the lungs, and ultimately stimulating the production of tubercles; yet notwithstanding a majority of existing cases of clearly defined Pulmonary Disease may thus be accounted for, thousands are now carelessly allowing themselves to drift through the preliminary symptoms, under the fatal delusion that they are troubled with "Nothing but a Cold." How obvious is it therefore, that a Cold should be carefully cared for from its incipiency, and every exertion used to rid the system of its effects? Coughs and Colds Pulmonary, Bronchial and Asthmatic Affections, are readily cured by that standard preparation, Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, and by promptly resorting to it, all fears of dangerous results will soon be dissipated. Sold everywhere.

CURE BY USING SPEER'S BITTERS.—The constant waste of the energy of our system, from being overtasked both mentally and physically, requires something to keep our faculties in tune and our constitutions in a sound condition, so as to enable us to meet the demands which are constantly being made upon us. This is provided for in Speer's "Standard Wine Bitters." The use of them for a short time will convince the most incredulous. They are Speer's pure wine embittered by the best vegetable tonics known to analytical chemists; nothing more and nothing less. Sold by Druggists.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.—On Tuesday next a large sale of horses, carriages sleighs, harness, robes, etc., will be held at the Cassiberry Stables, Coates street, below Eleventh. Some of the horses are tip-top trotters, and all the articles offered are first-class. They comprise the entire stock of W. A. Balger, and to those who are in quest of handsome turnouts the sale offers excellent inducements. Alfred M. Herkness, of course, is the auctioneer on the occasion.

A HACKING COUGH is one of the most distressing as well as dangerous forms of cough one can be afflicted with. Its continuous action fatigues and irritates the lungs, and thus engenders consumption. Upham's Fresh Meat Cure will cure the cough, soothe the irritated bronchia, and give tone and vigor to the lungs and whole system.

A single bottle will convince any one of its purity Sold one dollar per bottle.
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, No. 602 Arch street.

MONEY LOANED

In sums from one dollar to thousands, on Diamonds, Silver Ware, Watches, Jewelry, Clothing, Dry Goods, etc., at RETTEW'S Loan Office, Northeast corner Fifteenth and Market streets.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
To close off
Winter Stock.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chesnut street.

SKIN DISEASES.—What form of disease is more annoying than that of the skin, with its itching, stinging, smarting, its ugly red pimples, blotchy eruptions, and loathsome ichorous desquamations. Happily, Hieskell's Tetter Ointment is a sovereign remedy for every form of skin disease, making a radical cure in every case. Sold 50 cents per box. Sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Cowden.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 South Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine jewelry and silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S Pianos, No. 927 Chesnut street, are unequalled in durability, brilliancy, tone, and power. Distinguished pianists say they are the best. We never listened to any Piano so enchanting.

MARVIN BROTHERS, Auctioneers, No. 529 Chesnut street, sell a valuable private library of Miscellaneous Books this evening at 7 o'clock.

42"	CLOSING OUT WINTER STOCK,	42"
42"	Closing Out Winter Stock,	42"
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42"	Closing Out Winter Stock.	42"

SPECIAL NOTICE—Determined to close out all the stock of the former firm, we again call attention to the fact that since the appraisement we have reduced the prices of all our goods. The assortment of Men's and Boys' Suits and Overcoats still very good.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE.
THE COR. SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

MARRIED.

BIRCHALL—WATTON.—October 26, by Rev. A. Manship, THOMAS BIRCHALL to ELIZABETH A. WATTON, both of Philadelphia.

CHAPPELL—BABCOCK.—At the residence of Mr Samuel Cripps, near Somerton Pa., February 4, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. JOHN W. CHAPPELL to Miss EMMA F. BABCOCK, both of Philadelphia.

STANGER—VALLANCE—February 4, at the Baptist Parsonage in Bustleton, Philadelphia, by Rev. W. E. Cornwell, Mr. EDWIN S. STANGER, of Bustleton, to Miss ANNIE VALLANCE, of Philadelphia.

WRAY—PATTERSON.—On the 4th instant, at No. 1821 Filbert street, by Rev. David Steele, D. D., Mr. JAMES WRAY to Miss ANNIE E. PATTERSON, both of this city.

DIED.

ARCHER.—On the 7th instant, of typhoid pneumonia, BEULAH ARCHER, in the 70th year of her age, relict of the late Benjamin Archer.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, Benjamin F. Archer, No. 319 Cooper street, Camden, N. J., on Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. without further notice.

LAMPLUGH.—At Chester, Delaware county, Pa., February 7, SAMUEL R. LAMPLUGH, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Mrs. S. M. Smith, Wednesday, the 10th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at Chester Rural Cemetery. Masonic brethren take notice.

LONGSHORE.—On the 6th instant, SARAH LONGSHORE, wife of the late James Longshore, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Jacob Landis, No. 4810 Penn street, below Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral to proceed to Cedar Hill Cemetery.

MORTON.—On the 6th inst., PENNELL COOMBE, son of Joshua and Amanda Morton, in the 15th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 311 Allen street, Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock.

PLATT.—On February 7, 1869 FANNIE D., wife of W. Harry Platt, and daughter of Joseph D. and Cornelia Murphy, aged 24 years.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, February 10, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M. Interment at Woodlands.

SPENCER.—On the 7th instant, RICHARD RUE SPENCER, son of John and Elizabeth Spencer, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the Weccacoe Steam Fire Company, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his parents' residence, No. 430 S. Second street, Kensington, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

STODDART.—On the evening of the 5th instant, Mrs. REBECCA STODDART, relict of the late John Stoddart, in the 92d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, No. 139 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday at 10 o'clock A. M., to which the public friends are invited. 2

TAYLOR.—On the evening of the 5th instant, CORNELIA, daughter of John M. and Elizabeth M. Taylor, aged 2 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents' residence No. 424 Queen street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

WILCOCKS.—On the 7th instant, THOMAS H., son of Harriet and the late Thomas Wilcocks, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1538 N. Seventh street, on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Church of the Annunciation. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

WOOLDRIDGE.—On the 6th instant, JAMES W., Jr., son of James W. and Catherine Wooldridge, aged 23 years.

His friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 148 N. Eleventh street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 9th instant, at 3 o'clock.

LIFE INSURANCE.

AGENTS WANTED IN Philadelphia

BY THE AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. Of Philadelphia, S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Streets.

Better terms NOWHERE offered.

Address or call at Company's Office, 1 to 3 P. M.

OSCAR B. McLEAN, Manager of City Agency.

CIGARS.

TO CIGAR SMOKERS.

"MARIANA RITA"

Cigars, in twenty varieties of size and price, are pure *all* HAVANA TOBACCO; pronounced equal to Imported Cigars, yet much cheaper! TRY THEM.

"FRA DIAVOLO"

Cigars, in five varieties, are pure HAVANA FILLERS, still cheaper, and unsurpassed at their price! TRY THEM.

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S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 229 South FRONT Street,
REGULAR IMPORTERS, as always, of FINE HAVANA CIGARS. 2 2 185p

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW STYLE
SKATING BOOTS

BARTLETT,
THE BOOT MAKER,
No. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

New Styles for the Promenade.
New Styles for the Parlor.
New Styles for Heavy Weather.

His large stock enables him to furnish a good fit at all times. 10 16 fmw2

CARPETINGS.

GREAT REDUCTION.

$50,000
WORTH OF OUR STOCK OF
CARPETINGS
Have been reduced in price to close out early and make room for
NEW SPRING GOODS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
1 29 fmwlmrp PHILADELPHIA.

DIE FEINSTEN MEUBEL

ARANGIERT IN DER GANZEN ETAGE
FERTIG ZUR ANSICHT, TEPPICH UND
GARTIENEN ENBEGRIFFEN.

GEORGE J. HENKELS,
MEUBEL FABRICKANT,
THIRTEENTH AND CHESNUT,
1 23 mrp PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.

JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET,
ABOVE SPRUCE.

WHITE LONDON CORDED PIQUE.
To arrive this day the well-known
WHITE CORDED PIQUE, 31c.
WHITE CORDED PIQUE, 31c.
WHITE CORDED PIQUE, 31c.
One case of that desirable White Corded Pique, and warranted same as were sold last season, at
WOULD BE VERY CHEAP AT 50c.
1 CASE SPLENDID FIGURED PIQUE, 37½
Figured Piques, 25 to 87½c., last year's prices.
Fine Corded Piques, 31, 50, 62½c., 75, 90c.
NAINSOOKS, CAMBRICS, AND SWISS MUSLINS.
Satin Plaid Cambrics, 18½, 20, 25, 31 to 50c.
Satin Plaid Nainsooks, for Evening Dresses, 25 cents up.
8-yards wide French Muslins, for Evening Dresses.
Plain Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Undressed Cambrics.
HAMBURG EDGINGS, FROM 12½c. UP
HAMBURG INSERTINGS, FROM 12½c. UP
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Shirting Linens in every variety.
8-4 Watson & Armstrong White Damask, 87½c.
JOHN BURNS,
No. 247 S. ELEVENTH STREET,
1t ABOVE SPRUCE.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER'S
SILK DEPARTMENT is now Unusually Attractive.
The assortment is large and prices reasonable.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
RICH FANCY SILKS,
RICH PLAIN SILKS,
RICH EVENING SILKS,
PINK SILKS,
WHITE SILKS,
CORN-COLORED SILKS,
SCARLET SILKS,
BLUE SILKS.
PLAIN DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
ALL SHADES DRESS SILKS at $2·00.
RICH CORDED SILKS at $2·75.
VERY WIDE HEAVY SILKS at $3·50.
GOOD BLACK SILKS at $2·00.
HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS at $2·50.
Just received, per late steamer, full assortments of SILK and LINEN POPLINS in
PLAIDS, PLAIN, and
BROCADE FIGURES.
STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
CENTRAL DRY GOODS HOUSE,
Corner EIGHTH and MARKET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHITE ALPACAS FOR PARTIES.
White Corded Alpacas.
White French Merinoes.
White Poplin Alpacas.
At very popular prices.
WHITE GOODS.
Plaid and striped Nainsooks, 25 cts. up.
White soft finish Cambries, 31 cts. up.
Victoria Lawns, bargains, 37 and 50 cts.
One case White Pique, 31, worth 50 cts.
White Swiss Muslins, 20 cts up.
MUSLINS
Good yard-wide Shirtings, 12 cts. up.
All the good makes Shirtings.
Wide heavy Sheetings, 50 cts.
Sheetings, all widths, by the yd. or pc.
PRINTS, ETC.
New Spring Prints.
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Have Now Open a Large Assortment of
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Black Silks with Lustre, $1·25 to $2·50.
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A few lots of Fancy Silks closing out low.
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Balance of our Stock closing out without Regard to Cost.
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1869—COMPETITION PRICES!!
UP TOWN LIGHT EXPENSES!!
OUR CUSTOMERS THE GAINERS!!
Goods delivered in all parts of the city carefully and free of charge.
MUSLINS! MUSLINS!
Thornley's Popular Corner.
We have laid in a superior stock of MUSLINS, Bleached and Unbleached, all widths and qualities, and are prepared to supply the thousands of our Philadelphia housekeepers on the very best terms.
JOSEPH H. THORNLEY,
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N. B.—You can ride to our door. It will pay to come. (1 9 lmrp
DRESS GOODS AND SHAWLS closing out low.

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MICHAEL MEAGHER & CO.,
No. 223 South SIXTEENTH Street,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN PROVISIONS,
OYSTERS, AND SAND CLAMS,
FOR FAMILY USE.
TERRAPINS $16 PER DOZEN. 2 8

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LINEN STORE,
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SPECIAL BARGAIN.

One Hundred Dozen
Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs.
31 Cents, or $3·50 Per Dozen,
WELL WORTH $5·00 PER DOZEN.

POPULAR PRICES FOR DRY GOODS.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
No. 727 CHESNUT Street.

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Dress Goods at 25 cents.	RICKEY, SHARP & CO
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Popular prices for Dry Goods by the yard, piece, or package.
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FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
CHAMPION SAFES!

PHILADELPHIA, January 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th inst., as is well known to the citizens of Philadelphia, our large and extensive store and valuable stock of merchandise, No. 902 Chesnut street was burned.
The fire was one of the most extensive and destructive that has visited our city for many years, the heat being so intense that even the marble cornice was almost obliterated.
We had, as you are aware, two of your valuable and well-known CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES; and nobly have they vindicated your well-known reputation as manufacturers of FIRE-PROOF SAFES, if any further proof had been required.
They were subjected to the most intense heat, and it affords us much pleasure to inform you that after recovering them from the ruins, we found upon examination that our books, papers, and other valuables were all in perfect condition.
Yours, very respectfully,
JAS. E. CALDWELL & CO.

THE ONLY SAFES EXPOSED TO THE FIRE IN CALDWELL'S STORE WERE FARREL, HERRING & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—On the night of the 13th instant our large store, S. W. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, was, together with our heavy stock of wall papers, entirely destroyed by fire.
We had one of your PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES, which contained our principal books and papers, and although it was exposed to the most intense heat for over 60 hours, we are happy to say it proved itself worthy of our recommendation. Our books and papers were all preserved. We cheerfully tender our testimonial to the many already published, in giving the HERRING SAFE the credit and confidence it justly merits.
Yours, very respectfully,
HOWELL & BROTHERS.

STILL ANOTHER.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 19, 1869.
Messrs. FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 Chesnut street.
Gentlemen:—I had one of your make of safes in the basement of J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s store at the time of the great fire on the night of the 13th instant. It was removed from the ruins to-day, and on opening it I found all my books, papers, greenbacks, watches, and watch materials, etc., all preserved. I feel glad that I had one of your truly valuable safes, and shall want another of your make when I get located.
Yours, very respectfully,
F. I. KIRKPATRICK,
with J. E. Caldwell & Co.,
No. 819 Chesnut street.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
CHAMPION SAFES,
No. 629 CHESNUT Street,
1 21 tf PHILADELPHIA.

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT Science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S TENTH street, below Chesnut. 8 28p

GERMANY.

The Royal Families of Europe—The German North Pole Expedition—Miraculous Healing, Etc.

A correspondent writes as follows to the New York *Evening Post*:—

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, January 4.—As regularly as New Year's day comes round we are treated to a pretty full report of the present state of European royalty, giving us accounts of the number of deaths, marriages, births, divorces and engagements that have taken place among the royal families during the past year—simple facts, with no word of comment. The number of European sovereigns, since the Spanish Revolution is thirty-eight, among whom are four emperors (including the Emperor of Brazil), the Sultan, the Pope, ten kings, one queen, six grand dukes, five dukes and ten princes (including the Prince of Monaco). The oldest of these is the Pope, aged 76½ years. There are three others already past threescore and ten—namely, the King of Prussia; the Duke of Anhalt (the oldest secular prince), and the Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt. Of the remainder there are five whose ages vary from 60 to 70 years; seven from 50 to 60; twelve from 40 to 50; six (without the ex Queen of Spain) from 30 to 40, and four from 20 to 30. The youngest is the Prince Heinrich Reuss XXII (of the older line), who is 22½ years old. The average age of the sovereigns is 45 years, and twenty-two of the retiring potentates have already passed that age. The Duke of Anhalt has reigned fifty-one years and five months, the longest of any European ruler. Of the others four have governed from 30 to 40 years; six from 20 to 30: twelve from 10 to 20; the others began to reign within the last ten years. The average length of reign is 15½ years, and nineteen of the sovereigns have already passed that period.

During the past year seven members of the European royal families died, five males and two females, as follows:—King Ludwig I of Bavaria, aged 82; Duke Joseph of Saxe-Altenburg, aged 79; Duke Ernst of Wurtemberg, aged 61; Landgrave Karl of Hesse-Philippsthal, aged 65; Count Hugo of Lippe-Weissenfeld, aged 59; Princess Emma of Schaumburg-Lippe, aged 3; and Countess Gustave of Lippe-Weissenfeld X, widow, aged 79. Among the cardinals only one has been called away—Cardinal Bishop d'Andrea, aged 56.

The births are greatly in excess, being twenty in number—twelve princes and eight princesses—sons of the King of Greece, Grand Duke of Tuscany, Crown Princes of Russia and Prussia, Archduke Karl Ludwig of Austria, hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, Prince of Teck, Princes Friedrich and Ludwig of Hesse, Alfred of Liechtenstein, Wilhelm of Schaumberg-Lippe and Alexander of Oldenburg; daughters of the Emperor of Austria, Prince of Wales, hereditary Prince of Anhalt, Duke Wilhelm of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, the infant Prince Don Carlos of Spain, Prince Adalbert, of Bavaria, and Nikolaus of Oldenburg, and Count Franz of Lippe-Weissenfeld.

The marriages are nearly three times as many as in the previous year, being eleven in 1868 against four in 1867. The following are the names:—The titular Grand Duke Ferdinand IV with Princess Alice of Parma; Crown Prince Humbert of Italy with his cousin Margerethe, granddaughter of the King of Saxony; Grand Duke Friedrich Franz II of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, his third marriage, with Princess Marie of Schwarsburg-Rudolstadt; Archduke Heinrich of Austria with Miss Leopoldine Hoffmann; Duke Nikolaus of Wurtemberg with his niece the Duchess Wilhelmine; Duke of Alencon (son of the Duke of Nemours) and Princess Sophie of Bavaria, the former betrothed of the young Ludwig II of Bavaria; Count Alfons of Caserta (Prince of the Two Sicilies) with his cousin Antonie, daughter of the Count of Trapani; Count Gaetan of Girgenti (brother of the former) with Princess Isabella of Spain; Prince Alexander of Oldenburg with Princess Eugenie of Leuchtenburg; Prince Ludwig of Bavaria (son of Prince Luitpold) with Archduchess Maria Theresa of Austria-Este; Prince Nikolhas of Nassau with Natalie von Puschkin, Countess of Merenberg. Besides these marriages there are engaged the following:—The Crown Prince of Denmark to the Princess Louise of Sweden (daughter of the King). The marriage of the Prince Wilhelm of Hanau (son of the Elector of Hesse) with the Princess Elizabeth of Schaumburg-Lippe, is again dissolved.

There are five sovereigns who have never been married, namely:—Besides the Pope, the young King Ludwig II of Bavaria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Prince of Liechtenstein and Reuss (old line). Of the rest six are widowed:—The Queen of England, the King of Italy, the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Duke of Anhalt and Princes of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt and Monaco. The Prince of Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen is divorced, and the Sultan lives in polygamy. Thus there yet remain twenty-five Christian sovereigns regularly married (one for the third time, and one the second). Of the lady consorts, the oldest is the Queen of Saxony, aged 67; of the rest, three are from 50 to 60; eleven, 40 to 50; six, 30 to 40; two, 20 to 30 years of age. The two youngest are the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, aged 18, and the Queen of Greece, aged 17 years and four months. The average is forty years, and the average duration of marriage nineteen years and seven months.

Twenty-five sovereigns (excepting the ex-Queen of Spain) have sons who will probably succeed them; one (the Emperor of Brazil), a daughter; six (among whom are the Kings of Bavaria and Sweden), brothers; three (including the Sultan) have collateral relations; while on the death of the Pope, the Dukes of Brunswick and Reuss (old line), the governments will pass over to another dynasty or line. Of these 35 hereditary princes and presumptive successors, whose average age is twenty-four years eleven months, the eldest are those of Wurtemberg (sixty) and Hesse-Darmstadt (fifty-nine); four are not yet ten years old—namely, the crown and hereditary princess of Belgium (nine and a half), Portugal, Waldeck, and Greece (born last year). Among these (omitting the Turkish heir, but including the Brazilian crown prince) twelve are married, eight of whom have children, and another is engaged to be married. The oldest of these hereditary princes is the Prince Karl of Hesse-Darmstadt, aged fifty-five and a half; and the youngest is the Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, aged seventeen years, who was married last year.

THE GERMAN NORTH POLE EXPEDITION.

This expedition will doubtless be sent out early in the summer, as Dr. Petermann does not mean to allow the French to get ahead. The letter of Prince Napoleon to M. Lambert, of the French North Pole Expedition, has served to reinspire the Germans with spirit towards the carrying out of Petermann's plans. The Prince's gift of ten thousand francs, and his remark that State aid should not be requested, is a good example to the French people; but the Germans do not need such incitement, for the whole nation feels a very determined pride that success must crown the efforts of the bold undertakers of the expedition.

Dr. Petermann says that Captain Koldeway (of the Germania) will probably leave Bremen with the whole fleet in February, in order to gain a better acquaintance with the ice relations of the Polar seas before proceeding on the real expedition. The committee in whose hands the carrying out of the expedition is placed, will endeavor to procure two steam vessels for their purpose, and no longer use the little Germania, which made the last voyage, which is simply a small sailing vessel. Subscriptions still pour in towards the enterprise. The Germania expedition, as is well known, cost about ten thousand dollars, while twenty thousand dollars were subscribed. It is probable that Dr. Petermann's pecuniary wants will be just as readily supplied in the future, if we may judge by the popular feeling. Even the late Christmas toy shows have had in many cases an Arctic appearance. The great window of one of the largest toy shops in Berlin was set out in Arctic coldness. Gigantic icebergs, with their peculiarly-formed pinnacles, rose high up above the blue sea, immense masses of ice floated around, sea-gulls were perched on the high bergs; seals and walruses showed themselves out of the water here and there, or crept upon the ice. On one iceberg was a great white bear, while not far distant could be seen a boat, filled with sailors, about to hunt the poor creature. They were German sailors, and their good ship—the Germania—was seen in the background. This is the way young Germany is indoctrinated with the idea of voyages of discovery, and probably many a youthful heart will thus gain an enthusiasm for Dr. Petermann and his mission in this novel manner.

GEIBEL AND PAUL HEYSE.

Emanuel Geibel, the poet (whom King Ludwig II of Bavaria deprived of his literary pension, which he had received for fifteen years, because he wrote a poem welcoming the King of Prussia to Lubeck, Geibel's home), and Paul Heyse, the novelist, who resigned his pension because he held the same sentiments as Geibel, have both received invitations from the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, offering them an asylum in Weimar and an equal pension. Neither have accepted, however: Geibel on account of sickness and Heyse on account of the close relationships which bind him to Munich. Geibel has been presented by the Senate of Lubeck with the freedom of the city, besides a great procession in his honor. Heyse, "the child of fortune," has lately inherited considerable property, which has been left to him by an aunt in Berlin, which will amply compensate him for the loss of the Bavarian pension. Both are gainers by the prejudices of the young king, who has brought upon himself the ridicule of all the witty journals that dare to illustrate the subject.

THE CASE OF PROFESSOR EWALD.

Professor Ewald, of Gottingen, one of the celebrated seven charged with insulting the King of Prussia in his pamphlet, "Lob des Konigs und des Volks," was acquitted by his judges on the 29th of December. The State authorities had motioned for six months' imprisonment. During the trial Professor Ewald acted in a free, upright manner. The decision of acquittal was on two points—1. It had not been proved that the King had been personally referred to in the pamphlet. 2. No evidence had been brought to show that he intended his remarks as defamatory. The decision of acquittal was received with great applause in court, and has been welcomed as just by nearly the whole German press.

MIRACULOUS HEALING IN WURTEMBERG.

A most remarkable story comes down to us from the hills of Wurtemberg. In the little poverty-stricken village of Erlaheim, celebrated heretofore for its manufacture of vitriol, there is now an excitement "unparalleled in Wurtemberg annals." Two or three months ago a new vicar, named Schottle, was sent to the village. He was aged, being nearly fifty, and soon gained the sympathy of his people. The report soon spread that the vicar possessed the power of healing diseases in a miraculous manner, the consequence of which was that the little village of Erlaheim was quickly crowded with the crippled and diseased of all ages, sizes, sexes, Catholics as well as Protestants, Jews and unbelievers, and now even the neighboring villages cannot accommodate the coaches. A gentleman who lately visited the scene has given the following description of his visit in the Swabian *Mercury*:—

"The pilgrims to the Vicar of Erlaheim," he says, "have increased in number to an extent far beyond anything ever heard of in Wurtemberg. During a business journey I had the opportunity personally to be convinced of this. Exactly at eleven o'clock the door of the parsonage opens, before which a great multitude of devout 'diseased' are found, who have been waiting for a long time. And what a multitude! The space immediately around the parsonage cannot contain all the faithful, so that the streets to the right and left, wherever there is an open space, are filled up. The number of those present was at least eight hundred. The clergyman began with an address and closed his words with a benediction. Then each individual was allowed to come forward, and was asked for his name, condition, disease, etc. Then each received a small flask of oil—consecrated oil—for external application. It appeared like olive oil. As to how this is brought into causal connection with the healing of the disease I am not able to say; still the clergyman assures that it is not the oil which has the healing power, but faith."

The belief in his power of healing is widespread; an eight-horse omnibus comes crowded from Rottwell to Erlaheim daily. Many come from Pforzheim, and even from Basle pilgrims have arrived, and still the throng has not reached its culminating point. The number arriving daily is estimated now at twelve hundred. The ecclesiastical authorities have already taken steps in the matter, and the vicar has had notice of removal, but the poor people of the village and neighborhood sent a deputation of church members to Stuttgard to endeavor to procure the recall of the order, but with no results. The character of the vicar is everywhere praised. He formerly charged a sum of six kreutzers (three or four cents) each for the oil, but now only a box is open to voluntary contributions, which is in part applied to the purchase of oil and in part devoted to beneficent purposes.

HIPPOPHAGY.

Horseflesh has found entrance as an article of consumption in Germany. In Meiningen many of the poor people obtain all their Christmas roast from the court kitchen. The Duke this year had two of his horses taken from the court stables and slaughtered, and the meat given to those poor who were fond of it. Report says it was seized in a trice.

ROTHSCHILD AND ROSSINI.

The latest anecdote about Rothschild and Rossini would appear to be of German origin, and can be appreciated fully only by those who are acquainted with the German custom of allowing the guest to enter the house first on all occasions. The anecdote carries the heading:—"Rothschild and Rossini at the Door of Heaven:—"

Rothschild—God! What do I hear? What wonderful sounds of music! Heavenly! God-like!

Rossini—Yes, Herr Baron, we are now at the Gate of Paradise; those are the lovely tones of heavenly harmony. Please to enter!

Rothschild—After you, honored Maestro.

Rossini—Not so, my dear Baron, I am at home here!

Stage Wonders.

In the *Madone aux Roses*, a play now running in the Paris Gaite, there are three tableaux which all the wonders of the stage mechanism have never attained up to the present. One is an Italian idyl, a landscape from Leopold Roberts' famous painting called the "Harvest." The peasantry dancing under the Southern sun to the quick Tarentella movement, the lowing of the cattle, and graceful grouping of the figures, are perfectly artistic. The second grand tableau is the feast given by Cæsar in his ducal palace; all the voluptuousness of the East and depravity of Babylon are rendered most vividly; wine overflows, a thousand lights glitter, while ballet nymphs, like sirens, enchant the intoxicated guests. But the banquet is the conflagration of the palace. The stage is covered with sheet iron, and no less than 1500 pieces of burning embers, supposed to be the beams, roofs, and walls, are tossed up by artificial flames. The crackling of the wood, the thundering crash of domes falling in, the writhing of the spirals and utter dismay of the surprised soldiery, are almost painfully depicted. It takes six hours every day to put up the ducal palace behind the scenes, for it must be artistically constructed, and not one piece placed on another without precision.

The Late Duc de Brabant.

A foreign paper gives the following account of the illness of the Prince Royal of Belgium, whose death, at the age of ten years, has been announced by cable:—

Owing to the illness of his Royal Highness the Duc de Brabant, there was no official reception at the palace on New Year's Day, and the Court remained in seclusion at Laeken. The Prince's health remains the same, and would be considered satisfactory were it not for the water which at times makes its appearance, and baffles the skill of the doctors. The following anecdote is related of his Royal Highness. On New Year's Eve he begged his royal parent to grant him a New Year's gift of 6000 francs. The King gave the money, at the same time asking whether he might know the purpose for which this sum was wanted. "It is intended for two angels who have been nursing me during my long illness," answered the young prince, at the same time handing the money to one of the two Sisters of Charity who have been in constant attendance upon his Royal Highness since the commencement of his malady.

DISCOVERY IN JERUSALEM.

More Exploration by English Engineers—The Exact Position of the Temple to be Ascertained.

To the Editor of the London Times:—

SIR:—I am happy to resume my communications on the exploration of Palestine with the announcement of a discovery which I think all will agree in regarding as a most important step towards ascertaining the exact position of the temple. Lieutenant Warren has discovered that the north wall of the platform of the Mosque of Omar (to use an erroneous name for the sake of being more intelligible) is built on the edge of a perpendicular scarped rock, with its scarped face to the north; in other words, that if the present flooring of the Haram area were removed, the surface of the rock would seem to be interrupted at the place in question by a sudden artificial gap, running from east to west, both deep and wide, though at present of unknown width and depth. Of this gap Mr. Warren has only yet been able to examine a portion, but enough to reveal a subterranean arcade running apparently along the whole length of the platform (250 feet), and about 35 feet in width, supporting the present flooring of the Haram Area, beneath which the whole is concealed. Though denied by the Turkish authorities the power of systematic investigation within this very sacred spot, yet fortune has favored us with an unlooked-for opportunity, and Mr. Warren has shown himself quite equal to the occasion, by being on the spot at the exactly proper moment, and taking advantage of the chance. I subjoin his letter, and beg to say that the drawing referred to (with all his other sketches and reports) may be seen, and copies obtained, at the office of the Fund, No. 9 Pall Mall East.

I shall shortly ask you to insert a second communication, with an account of Lieutenant Warren's extensive and important operations outside the Temple walls since his return to Jerusalem in August. Meanwhile I am sorry to say that we are much in want of money. It is more than two months since I made my appeal, and the funds so generously placed at the disposal of the committee have been nearly exhausted. The present season is not inappropriate to such a claim, and I trust we may be favored with a renewal of donations and subscriptions to an object the interest of which is by no means diminished since I last addressed you.

Orders for money may be sent to the treasurers of the fund, Mr. Walter Morrison, M. P., or Mr. John Abel Smith, M. P., to Mr. W. Besant, acting secretary, all at the office of the fund, No. 9 Pall Mall East, or to myself.

Your faithful servant, GEORGE GROVE.
Hon. Sec. Palestine Exploration Fund.
Sydenham, January 3.

December 8.—Sir:—On Saturday I went over the Haram area to see if I could trace any resemblance between the plan of Dr. Lightfoot and the present form of the ground. On passing by the northern edge of the Mosque of Omar platform I saw that the earth had been lately disturbed at the foot of the eastern steps, and on asking the shiekh of the mosque about it, he said that after the heavy rains, three days before, the ground had given way, and that they had found an entrance to substructions as large as those at the southeast angle. I suggested to him that the hole had been badly filled in, and that it would probably give way again. This morning we went early to the Haram area, and happened to come upon this place just a few minutes after the hole had opened a second time; we went down into it and made an examination. It is a souterrain, running east and west in the line of the northern edge of the mosque platform; it consists of an arched passage of eighteen feet span, with bays to the south of twelve feet by seventeen feet arched over: the piers between being six feet six inches thick. The southern side of these bays is scarped rock, and on it the wall supporting the northern edge of the mosque platform is built. Portions of the piers are also scarped from the rock, which appears to shelve down rapidly to the north, so that if the earth and these vaults were removed, the northern end of the mosque platform would present the appearance of a perpendicular scarped rock, with excrescences on its face three feet six inches thick, twelve feet apart, and projecting about six feet. The vault was examined for about seventy feet east and west, and four bays were surveyed; the crown of the arch of the vault and also of the bays is about two feet below the surface of the ground, which is then about eight feet below the level of the mosque platform; the distance from crown to springing of the arches is nine feet six inches, those arches of the bays being perpendicular to and forming groins with that of the vault. The arch over the vault has a span of eighteen feet, but it is not semicircular; it appears rather to have a parabolic curve, while the arches over the bays are decidedly pointed (spans from 12 feet to 13 feet). The voussoirs of the arches are small, presenting about 15 inches by 4 inches on the soffit. On the northern side of the vault I could see no appearance of rock except in one place for about 5 feet, where there is either rock or a large stone, the top of which is about 10 feet below the springing; the northern portions of the piers are also of masonry, but from their centres to their southern ends they are cleanly scarped from the rocks just as is the southern end of the bays. The masonry in the walls is of very miscellaneous character, in some cases large and small squared stones, and in some places coarse rubble. On the northern side of the vault are two passages about 2 feet wide and 6 feet high, which are blocked up after about 8 feet; they have the appearance of being in connection with other vaults to the north; they are roofed over with stone slabs. To east and west the souterrain is blocked up with rubbish, fallen in from above; but it appears to extend in both directions, though towards the west there is an indication of a portion of the arch having given way. To the south the rock rises to about the springing of the arches, that is to say, to about twelve feet from the surface of the ground, or to about eighteen feet above the mosque platform; above the rock the ends of the bays are filled in with coarse rubble, and it is doubtful whether they extend beneath the mosque platform. In the eastern bay there is an arched doorway or communication, which is filled up with coarse rubble. The souterrain has no appearance of having been constructed for a tank. There is not a sign of plaster about, and the rock appears to have been scarped for view. It differs in most respects from the tanks in the Haram area, and was apparently built for the purpose of raising up the Haram area to a general level; the arches appear to be Saracenic. For several months I have been seeking an opportunity to examine the ground on the northern side of the mosque platform near the western steps, as I am convinced there are vaults there (from the hollow sound of the ground), and my impression now is that the souterrain just discovered extends all along the northern edge of the platform. I do not see that this souterrain supports the position of the temple obtained by the application of Dr. Lightfoot's plan to the existing plan, as sent home by this mail. It may with reason be claimed by one party as the ditch on the northern wall of the Temple, and by the other as the northern ditch of Antonia.

It, however, limits the space on which the Temple could have stood, and as other knowledge is gained, it may become a strong point in settling the matter. C. WARREN,
Lieutenant Royal Engineers.

ARMED VESSELS.

Experiments with Iron Ships of War.

The London *Times* says:—"Captain Cowper P. Coles has lately made experiments at Portsmouth dockyard with regard to the bottoms of iron ships and the disposition of their guns and armor. His success has exceeded his anticipations. In the Warrior dock, at Portsmouth, there has been placed an iron built mortar vessel, now used as a movable coal depot, on the bottom of which, for several years past, different kinds of compositions for the preservation of the bottoms of iron ships and for the prevention of their fouling have been tested and periodically reported upon by the shipwright department of the dockyard for the information of the Admiralty. On the bottom of this vessel are two patches of cement composition, on the plan proposed by Captain Coles, one of which was put on four and the other three years since. Speaking of these first as preservative cements only, their efficiency in that respect has been satisfactorily proved by having portions of them cut away from the vessel's bottom with a chisel, when the iron plates underneath were found in perfect preservation, and as free from outer deterioration of any kind as on the day the cement was first laid over them.

"The anti-fouling experiment has been equally successful. In November, 1867, the last occasion on which the vessel was in dock, a patch of the cement was laid on the bottom plating under the bilge, and, before drying, coated with a copper facing in the form of dust or filings. This patch now, after the vessel has been quite fourteen months in the water, is found to be quite clean and free from any deposit whatever, fully answering, indeed, all the requirements that would be expected from a sheet of copper fixed in any similar position. Captain Coles also claims that the cement applied to the bottom of an iron ship would strengthen it very materially, as well as preserve it from the action of the sea water. This would, no doubt, be the case, but weight given by any increased thickness of the cement applied would then have to be taken into consideration, a part of the subject, however, which has, no doubt, been considered."

GAS FIXTURES, ETC.

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MANUFACTURERS OF
GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, BRONZES, LANTERNS, Etc.
STORE, No. 710 CHESNUT Street.
MANUFACTORY, No. 821 CHERRY Street,
1 30 smwlm PHILADELPHIA.

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPHS.

PICTURES FOR PRESENTS.
A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT Street,
Has just received exquisite specimens of
ART, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS,
FINE DRESDEN "ENAMELS" ON PORCELAIN, IN GREAT VARIETY.
SPLENDID PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS,
Including a Number of Choice Gems.
A SUPERB LINE OF CHROMOS.
A large assortment of
NEW ENGRAVINGS, ETC.
Also, RICH STYLES FRAMES, of elegant new patterns. 3 15§

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY.

JAS. H. BRYSON & SON,
No. 8 North SIXTH Street,
Stationers and Printers.
Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Cash Books, Etc. Etc.,
Made to order at the shortest notice, at the lowest market rates.
LETTER PAPER, per ream...$2 50
FOOLSCAP PAPER per ream... 3 00
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A full assortment of imported and staple STATIONERY, always on hand: INKS, PENCILS, PENHOLDERS, Etc., in great variety.
ENVELOPES, buff, letter size...$1·50 per 1000
" white, " ... 1·80 "
A great variety of styles and grades always on hand, at the lowest rates.
PRINTED BLANKS, CARDS, PAMPHLETS, Etc., executed in the most approved styles. 1 29 1m

JAMES B. SMITH & CO.,
BLANK BOOK
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
No. 27 South SEVENTH Street,
12 18 fmw3m] PHILADELPHIA.

STATIONERS.

JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, ETC.

ESTABLISHED 1828.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, and FANCY GOODS.
G. W. RUSSELL,
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5 29§ PHILADELPHIA.

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED would call the attention of the public to his NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FURNACE. This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at once commend itself to general favor, being a combination of wrought and cast iron. It is very simple in its construction, and is perfectly air-tight; self-cleaning, having no pipes or drums to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with upright flues as to produce a larger amount of heat from the same weight of coal than any furnace now in use. The hygrometic condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will at once demonstrate that it is the only Hot Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in want of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Eagle.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
Nos. 1132 and 1134 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.
A large assortment of Cooking Ranges, Fire-board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Ventilators, etc., always on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5 10§

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER or EUROPEAN RANGE, for families, hotels, or public institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low-down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMPSON,
11 25wfm6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.
The attending Managers are:—
Wistar Morris, No. 209 S. Third street.
S. Morris Wain, No. 128 S. Delaware avenue.
Attending Physician—J. M. Da Costa, M. D., No. 1045 Spruce street.
Attending Surgeons—William Hunt, M. D., No. 1300 Spruce street.
Thomas George Morton, M. D., No. 1421 Chesnut street.
The Physician and Surgeons attend at the Hospital every day (Sundays excepted) to receive applications for admission.
Persons seriously injured by accident are always admitted if brought to the Hospital immediately hereafter. 1 22§

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, OF all numbers and brands; Tent, Awning, and Wagon-Cover Duck.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from thirty inches to seventy-six inches wide, Paulin, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN,
No. 103 CHURCH Street, City Stores.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

UNITED SECURITY
LIFE INSURANCE
AND TRUST
COMPANY,
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
OFFICE:
S. E. Corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL, - - $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.
PHILADELPHIA.

GEORGE H. STUART,	Hon. ASA PACKER,
GEORGE W. CHILDS,	THOMAS W. EVANS,
ANTHONY J. DREXEL,	WM. V. McKEAN,
JOSEPH PATTERSON,	SIDNEY J. SOLMS,
FRANCIS A. DREXEL,	WM. C. HOUSTON,
Hon. WM. A. PORTER,	S. H. HORSTMANN.

NEW YORK.
JAMES M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank.
JOSEPH STUART, of J. J. Stuart & Co., Bankers.
BOSTON.
HON. E. S. TOBEY, late President Board of Trade.
CINCINNATI.
A. E. CHAMBERLAIN, of Chamberlain & Co.
CHICAGO.
L. Z. LEITER, of Field, Leiter & Co.
C. M. SMITH, of Geo. C. Smith & Brothers, Bankers.
ST LOUIS.
JAMES E. YEATMAN, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
BALTIMORE.
WILLIAM PRESCOTT SMITH, superintendent Consolidated Railway Line, New York to Washington.
GEORGE H. STUART, President.
C F. BETTS, Secretary.
J L. LUDLOW, Consulting Physician.
R. M. GIRVIN, M. D., JOS F KOERPER, M. D., } Medical Examiners
C. STUART PATTERSON, RICHARD LUDLOW, } Counsel.
This Company issues Policies of Life Insurance upon all the various plans that have been proved by the experience of European and American Companies to be safe, sound, and reliable, at rates as LOW AND UPON TERMS AS FAVORABLE AS THOSE OF ANY COMPANY OF EQUAL STABILITY.
All policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two or more annual premiums. 11 13 fmw3mrp

OFFICE OF THE GUARDIAN
Fire and Marine Insurance Co,
No. 426 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 29, 1869.
The following statement of the GUARDIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY of their condition on the 31st day of December, 1868 is published in accordance with an act of Assembly:—

Authorized Capital		$500,000
Amount paid in		97,500
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$52,000 00	
Real estate, first-class property in New York	23,000 00	
Wayne County Railroad bonds	22,500 00	
Instalments on stocks due and being paid	5,500·00	
Balance due by agents	3,633·34	
Cash in bank	2,500 00	
		$109,133·34
RECEIPTS FOR 1868.		
Premium on fire risks		29,286 82
LOSSES, EXPENSES, ETC.		
Fire losses paid	$7,961·26	
Expenses, rent, advertisements, agencies, etc	11,729·68	
Commissions to agents	3,440·54	
		23,131·48
Total amount at risk		$1,340,726·87
Losses unadjusted and not due		8,500·00
Accounts		3,4[illegible]·65

DIRECTORS.

A. N. Atwood,	J. F. Baker,
Hon. G. V. Lawrence,	E. A. Thomas,
William E. Owens,	James J. Mullen,
B. C. Worthington,	H. E. Hudson,
Nathan Haines,	Hon. S. T. Wilson,
Hon. John Titus,	James Richmond,
H. O. Atwood,	C. R. Gale.

A. N. ATWOOD, President.
2 11thsaw H. E. HUDSON, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 243 BROADWAY, New York.
JAMES R. DOW ...President
JANUARY 26, 1869.
The Board of Directors have this day declared
A Cash Dividend of Fifty Per Cent.
On the annual premium rate of all Participating Life Policies, and FORTY PER CENT. on the annual endowment rate of all Participating Endowment Policies issued in the year 1867.
E. H. JONES, Vice-President.
BRANCH OFFICE,
No. 429 CHESNUT Street.
J. S. GAFFNEY,
2 4 thstu5t GENERAL AGENT.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office Southwest Cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Sts.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
Cash Capital ... $200,000·00
Cash Assets January 1, 1869 ... 479,283 28

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thos. H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

This Company insures only first-class risks, taking no specially hazardous risks whatever, such as factories, mills, etc.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOS. H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary. 2 6§

BEDS, MATTRESSES, ETC.

HOVER'S PATENT
Combination Sofa Bed
is decidedly the best Sofa Bed ever invented. It can be extended from a Sofa into a handsome French Bedstead, with hair spring mattress, in ten seconds of time. It requires no unscrewing or detaching, has no separation between back and seat, no cords to break and no hinged foot attached to the top of the back to support it when down, which is unsafe and liable to get out of repair. It has the conveniences of a bureau for holding clothing, is easily managed, and it is impossible for it to get out of order.
Price about the same as an ordinary sofa.
H. F. HOVER,
Owner and Sole Manufacturer,
1 26 tuths6m No. 230 South SECOND Street.

HAIR MATTRESSES
AND A NEW STOCK OF
SPRING, HUSK AND MOSS MATTRESSES,
FEATHER BEDS, PILLOWS AND BOLSTERS, AT
S. W. COR. 12TH AND CHESNUT STS.

FOR RENT.

F O R R E N T.
PREMISES, No. 809 CHESNUT St.,
FOR STORE OR OFFICE.
ALSO, OFFICES AND LARGE ROOMS suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at
24tf BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40s	$208,500,00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific R).	50,000·00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Phila. Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax).	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Penn. Rail. First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Penn. R. Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Penn. R. Mort. Six Per Cent. Bonds, (P. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Co., principal and interest guaranteed by City of Philad'a, 300 shares Stock	15,000·00
10,000	Penn'a Railroad Company, 200 shares Stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Penn'a Railroad Co., 100 shares Stock	3,500·00
20,000	Phila. and Southern Mail Steam. Co., 80 shares Stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900·00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market value, Cost, $1,093,604·26.	$1,130,325·25
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurance made	322,486·94
	Balances due at agencies, premiums on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the company	40,178·88
	Stock and scrip of sundry corporations, $3156. Estimated value	1,813·00
	Cash in bank ... $116 150·08; Cash in drawer ... 413·65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367·80

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Edmund A. Souder,
John C. Davis,	Samuel E. Stokes,
James C. Hand,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William C. Ludwig,
Joseph H. Seal,	George G. Leiper,
Hugh Craig,	Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,
John R. Penrose,	John D. Taylor,
Jacob P. Jones,	George W. Bernadou,
James Traquair,	William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,	Jacob Riegel,
H. Jones Brooke,	Spencer McIlvaine,
James B. McFarland,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg
Edward Lafourcade,	John B. Semple, "
Joshua P. Eyre,	A. B. Berger, "

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 10 6

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1868,
$2,603,740·09.
CAPITAL ... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS ... 1,018,893·83
PREMIUMS ... 1,184,846·26
UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867
$33,693·22 $350,000·00.
LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Alfred G. Baker,
George Fales,	Thomas S. Ellis.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem.
Except at Lexington, Kentucky, this Company has no Agencies West of Pittsburg. 2 12

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.
Capital, $500,000.
Assets ... $2,350,000
MARINE, INLAND, AND FIRE INSURANCE.
OVER $20,000,000 LOSSES PAID SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	T. Charlton Henry,
Richard D. Wood,	Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh,	John P. White,
S. Morris Wain,	Louis C. Madeira,
John Mason,	Charles W. Cushman.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary. 2 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell.

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

STRICTLY MUTUAL.
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST CO.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE, No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.
Organized to promote LIFE INSURANCE among members of the
SOCIETY OF FRIENDS.
Good risks of any class accepted.
Policies issued upon approved plans, at the lowest rates.
President,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
Vice-President, WILLIAM C. LONGSTRETH.
Actuary, ROWLAND PARRY.
The advantages offered by this Company are excelled. 7 27§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
This Company insures from loss or damage by
FIRE,
on liberal terms, on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	David Lewis,
M. B. Mahony,	Benjamin Etting,
John T. Lewis,	Thomas H. Powers,
William S. Grant,	A. R. McHenry,
Robert W. Leaming,	Edmund Castillon,
D. Clark Wharton,	Samuel Wilcox,
Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,	Lewis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 23§

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
2 4 No. 107 South THIRD Street, Philada.
CHAS. M. PREVOST. CHAS. P. HERRING.

MORE ABOUT VICTOR HUGO.

Victor Marie Hugo was borne at Besançon, on Septidi (the seventh day of the decade), the 7th Ventose, year 10 of the French Republic (consulate), that is to say, on the 26th day of February, 1802. This *enfant sublime*, as he lived to be named by Chateaubriand, came into the world a puny, feeble infant, "not longer than a knife," as his mother said, and the doctor in attendance declared that he could not live. Thanks, however, to the care that was bestowed upon him, the loving care of that "stubborn mother," to use his own words, which made him "twice her child," he did not die.

When quite a child he accompanied his parents to Italy and Spain, and returned with his mother and youngest brother to France at the commencement of the year 1812, when his father (General Hugo, one of Joseph Bonaparte's generals, and who before had served under the Republic), judged it prudent to send them out of Spain. Victor Hugo's first verses, naturally enough, gave utterance to the opinions he had imbibed from his mother, an ardent royalist, who died whilst he was still quite a youth, in the year 1821. In the following year his marrirge took place with Mademoiselle Adèle Foucher. Some little time after his marriage, circumstances drew Victor Hugo nearer to his father. He saw him more and knew him better. Under his influence he began to admire Charles X less, and Napoleon more. Age and reflection, however, taught him that liberty was preferable to either. A few years later he proclaimed himself an admirer of liberty in art as well as in other things, and his preface to "Cromwell," which appeared in 1827, was the first shot fired against the arbitrary system of laws which at that time prevailed, not only in the drama, but throughout French literature.

One of the characteristics of Victor Hugo's genius is its wonderful fertility. Poetry, epic and lyric, legend, romance, drama—in every department of literature—has he written, and with the hand of a master. In *Les Orientales* and in *Les Feuilles d'Automne*, he resuscitated lyrical, in *La Légende des Siècles*, he created a style of epic poetry. In *Hernani*, he revolutionized the drama as understood in France up to 1830. In *Le derneir jour d'un condamné* he was a Socialist before ever the name was invented. In *Notre Dame de Paris*, he recalled the Middle Ages to life again. In *Les Misérables*, the nineteenth century lives and speaks for itself.

"There is not a poet who has ever lived" (as M. Vacquerie has well said) "a more militant, or a more heroic existence. The government of Charles X prohibited the production of one of his dramas, *Marion de Lorme*. Charles X offered him as compensation a pension of 4000 francs, which he refused. The official censorship of Louis Philippe prohibited another drama of his, *Le Roi s'Amuse*; that of the empire has prohibited all his dramas. Thus, in common with all innovators, he has met with blind or systematic opposition; he has been fought, mocked, insulted, calumniated. *Hernani* and *Le Roi s'Amuse* were the subjects of tempests of violence. Troubling himself not at all about this ephemeral excitement, he continued on his way, producing those brilliant works which will outlive the French language."

In 1841 he was, after having been rejected three times, elected a member of the Academy.

On the 4th of December, 1843, he had the misfortune to lose his eldest daughter, who was married to Charles Vacquerie, brother of the admirable writer and intimate friend of Victor Hugo, Auguste Vacquerie. Drowned together by the upsetting of a boat in the Seine, the death of Charles Vacquerie and his wife was one of those thrilling events of real life which surpass those of fiction in pathos and in the emotion their mere narration excites. A powerful swimmer, and able to save his own life, when he saw that he could not save that of his wife, that devoted husband folded his arms around her and died with her.

Two years afterwards Victor Hugo was made peer of France. In the Chamber of Peers he pleaded the popular and liberal cause. One of his most remarkable speeches was one against proscription, especially directed against the exile of the Bonaparte family.

With regard to his elevation to the peerage, I may relate an amusing anecdote, which is historically true, and which has never been published before. It will serve, perhaps, to point a moral to a certain school of critics—a rather superficial school—which, at haphazard, will pounce upon any little incident having reference to a public character, and thereupon construct a theory more or less, perhaps wholly, at variance with the man's real nature and disposition. Thus, everything that is possible to be said has been said of M. Victor Hugo. In a distich improvised one day, in a sportive mood, on himself, he has thus happily summed up the principal calumnies of the hour of which he was the object:—

"Voici les quatres aspects de cet homme feroce,
Folie, assassinat, ivrognerie et bosse."

Friends and enemies have vied with each other—the one, who were formerly (perhaps still are) called *Hugolâtres*, in vehement admiration, and the other (such as are to be everywhere found, who delight in flinging stones at every great reputation, not to speak of political enemies), in as vehement detraction.

If chance had not brought to a natural conclusion an interesting conversation between King Louis Philippe and the poet, which took place the evening before the nomination of Victor Hugo to the peerage, it might have been said and believed that the peerage in question had been ardently solicited, and that the king had harshly refused it. Victor Hugo had gone to pay an evening visit at the Tuileries. The queen, the princesses, the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, and some intimate friends, were in a large drawing-room which communicated by folding doors with a long gallery, where the king was in the habit of walking up and down after dinner, generally with some friend, with whom he conversed the while.

On the evening in question the king and Victor Hugo were in the gallery, walking to and fro together, conversing, stopping every now and then, as it generally happens with people who walk and converse at the same time. The doors of the large drawing-room were open, and those who were sitting there could see the king and the peer expectant pass and repass, and from time to time stand still for awhile. The king was relating to Victor Hugo an episode of his youth. How, when a youthful general, he had served the republic, as his father Philippe Egalité, Duke of Orleans, had done before him. Wishing to obtain a command in the republican army, he had gone to see Danton, who was at the time Minister of War. Now, the celebrated revolutionist was, as is well known, exceedingly brusque in his manners and conversation. The king, stopping, without thinking, almost opposite the open doors, had just arrived at the point of his anecdote where he spoke in the words of Danton himself, and imitating the manner and tone of Danton, raised his voice, saying, "Young man! You ask me a favor which is not granted to everybody; I do not know you, or how far you are to be trusted. Who is to know that you might not turn against me to-morrow and become my enemy?"

Victor Hugo being the listener, was not so much absorbed by the conversation but he could perceive that everything the king was saying could be heard in the drawing-room, and would, doubtless, be commented upon. It might be thought that the words of Danton to the young Duke of Chartres were addressed by the king to Victor Hugo; so the latter said:—

"The king is not aware, perhaps, that what he says may be heard, and that it would be easy to putt a false interpretation upon his words."

The king laughed; and, entering the drawing-room, related and explained the incident. What might not have been said if one of those present had left before the king's explanation, and had said with all the authority of his position at court:—

"The nomination of M. Victor Hugo to the peerage is extremely doubtful. He is most anxious for it, and has pressed the king upon the matter, who hesitates a good deal. This is what I have seen and heard myself," etc.

If one of those chances which occasionally happen in political life had delayed or prevented the appointment, such critics as we have above alluded to would, without doubt, have believed themselves justified in asserting that Victor Hugo had been a self-seeking, hungry applicant for rank and emolument—than which nothing could be more the reverse of the truth concerning a character so essentially independent and lofty-minded as his. But thus it is often that history is written!

As this sketch of Victor Hugo's life is made from a literary and personal point of view only, I abstain from alluding further to his political life beyond mentioning bare facts. At the revolution of 1848, he was nominated to represent Paris in the Constituent and afterwards in the Legislative Assembly. Expelled from France in consequence of the events of the 2d of December, 1851, he took refuge first at Brussels, whence he was expelled, then in Jersey, whence he was also expelled, on account of an article which appeared in a newspaper with which he was wholly unconnected, and for which he was entirely irresponsible. It is only fair to Jersey to add that he and his companions in exile at Guernsey were subsequently invited to return by an address signed by five hundred of the principal inhabitants of the island.

The first half of M. Hugo's great and distinguished career has been related with an exquisite charm in a work entitled, "Victor Hugo, Raconté par un Témoin de sa Vie." This witness, it is well known, was Madame Victor Hugo, whose recent death was the object of much and wide-spread regret expressed in every newspaper and in every country—a homage to her character and to her many virtues which was well deserved.

M. Victor Hugo, faithful to the exile which he considers a duty, remains at Guernsey. His entire life is absorbed by unremitting work. Summer and winter he rises with the day, and, entering his *cabinet de travail*, works without intermission till noon, when he allows himself an hour of repose for breakfast and his morning walk; he then resumes his work till about five o'clock, when he generally finishes his work for the day. He dines at half-past six, and goes to bed invariably at ten. He gives a portion of his time, regularly, in attending to the dispensation of his charity, which is large and wisely administered. Besides the weekly dinner he gives to forty poor children, no one really in need is ever refused bread or coal at Hauteville House.

Thus is passed the life of Victor Hugo, as all those who know him, his habits, and the ways of his house, are aware. With the exception of the society of a few intimate personal friends, he lives at Guernsey a life of absolute solitude. The exiles who were the former companions of his banishment are all dispersed: some in England, some in Belgium, some in Spain, while some have returned to France, having accepted the amnesty. One only accepted, M. E. H. de Kesler (one of those who were at the side of Baudin, on the now celebrated barricade, when he fell), a writer of considerable talent, who lives on terms of the closest friendship with the illustrious poet.

Before I conclude, I have a remark to make which may be of importance to some of my readers. It need hardly be said that M. Victor Hugo's correspondence is extensive. He receives on an average considerably more than four thousand letters every year from all parts of the world, from all classes, and on every conceivable subject. I was with him the other day, when he received, amongst others, four letters, each from a different quarter of the globe, and each urgently requesting an immediate reply for publication. Among his correspondents there are a great number of English, and as M. Victor Hugo does not understand the English language, and as he has not his son, François Victor Hugo (the translator of Shakespeare), always at his side to render him assistance, notwithstanding every wish to do justice to each of his correspondents, there would be a greater probability of his understanding their communications, and, therefore, of their obtaining answers, if they would address themselves to M. Victor Hugo in French.

I will give, in conclusion, the names, in chronological order, of the works produced by M. Victor Hugo up to the present time:—

1822. *Odes et Ballades.*
1823. *Hans d'Islande.*
1825. *Bug-Jargal.*
1827. *Cromwell.*
1828. *Les Orientales.*
" *Le dernier jour d'un condamné.*
1830. *Hernani.*
1831. *Notre Dame de Paris.*
" *Marion de Lorme.*
" *Les Feuilles d'Automne.*
1832. *Le Roi s'Amuse.*
1833. *Lucrèce Borgia.*
" *Marie Tudor.*
1834. *Littérature et Philosophie mêlées.*
" *Claude Gueux.*
1835. *Angelo.*
" *Les Chants du Crepuscule.*
1837. *Les voix intérieurs.*
1838. *Ruy Blas.*
1840. *Les Rayons et les Ombres.*
1842. *Le Rhin.*
1843. *Les Burgraves.*
1845-1851. *Discours aux Chambres et aux Assemblées.*
1852. *Napoléon le Petit.*
1853. *Les Châtiments.*
1856. *Les Contemplations.*
1859. *La Légende des Siècles.*
1862. *Les Misérables.*
1864. *William Shakespeare.*
1865. *Les Chansons des Rues et des Bois.*
1866. *Les Travailleurs de la Mer.*
1869. PAR ORDRE DU ROI.

To this list may be added a work in two volumes, entitled *Actes et Discours pendant l'exil*, consisting of documents already known to the world, but scattered here and there, shortly to be published in a collected form. These are the letters and speeches which have been written and spoken by M. Victor Hugo, since 1851, on political and social subjects, upon occasions when his intervention has been demanded by a people or a cause, as recently in Poland, Italy, Belgium, Crete, and quite recently in Spain.—*Once-a-Week.*

FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

FROM THE GREAT FIRE IN MARKET STREET.

HERRING'S PATENT SAFES

Again the Champion!

THE ONLY SAFE THAT PRESERVES ITS CONTENTS UNCHARRED.

LETTER FROM T MORRIS PEROT & CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Twelfth Month 8th, 1868.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., No. 629 Chesnut street—Gents:—It is with great pleasure that we add our testimony to the value of your Patent Champion Safe. At the destructive fire on Market street, on the evening of the 3d inst., our store was the centre of the conflagration, and, being filled with a large stock of drugs, oils, turpentine, paints, varnish, alcohol, etc., made a severe and trying test. Your Safe stood in an exposed situation, and fell with the burning floors into the cellar among a quantity of combustible materials. We opened it next day and found our books, papers, bank notes bills receivable, and entire contents all safe. It is especially gratifying to us that your Safe came out all right as we had entrusted our most valuable books to it. We shall want another of your Safes in a few days, as they have our entire confidence.

Yours, respectfully,
T. MORRIS PEROT & CO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, the victors in more than 500 accidental fires. Awarded the Prize Medals at the World's Fair, London; World's Fair, New York; and Exposition Universelle, Paris

Manufactured and for sale by

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
No. 629 CHESNUT STREET,
12 9 wfm3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

C. L. MAISER
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
No. 434 RACE Street
85¾

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT VESSEL.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 26, 1869.

The United States steamer COLONEL RUCKER will be offered at public sale at the port of Baltimore, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, February 10, 1869. This vessel is a

PROPELLER,

of 241 66-95 tons; length, 135 feet; breadth, 22 2 10 feet; depth of hold, 8 5-10 feet; draft, light, 3 feet; loaded, 8 feet.

She has one direct-acting low-pressure engine (24x24 inches) of 80 horse power, and one boiler.

The hull is of iron, covered with 2½-inch white oak and pine plank. The hull and boiler were recently repaired at an expense of three thousand dollars.

All the property on board that rightly belongs to her outfit will be sold with the vessel. She is well found in every respect and ready for immediate use.

The right is reserved to reject any and all bids for cause deemed sufficient by the undersigned.

The vessel is now lying at the head of SPEAR'S WHARF (foot of Gay street), where the sale will take place, and is open to inspection by those desiring to become bidders.

Terms—Cash in Government funds on day of sale.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Deputy Quartermaster-General,
and Brevet Major-General U. S. Army.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE Stores.

A large quantity of Condemned Ordnance and Ordnance Stores will be offered for sale at Public Auction, at ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL, Illinois, on WEDNESDAY, April 7, 1869, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The following comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz:—

24 Iron Cannon, various calibres.
1100 Field Carriages and Limbers.
190 sets of Artillery Harness.
10,000 pounds Shot and Shell.
45,000 sets of Infantry Accoutrements.
2200 McClellan Saddles.
700 Artillery Saddles.
2000 Halters.
700 Saddle Blankets.
6000 Watering Bridles.
2400 Cavalry Curb Bridles.
2200 Artillery Traces and Hames.

Persons wishing catalogues of the Stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C., or Brevet Colonel S. CRISPIN, United States Army, Purchasing Officer corner of HOUSTON and GREENE Streets, New York city, or upon application at this Arsenal.

T. J. RODMAN,
Lieutenant-Colonel Ordnance,
Brevet Brigadier-General U. S. A.,
Commanding.

Rock Island Arsenal, January 25, 1869. 1 30 tA7

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds, Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.

Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
8 1¾ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. COPE.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,

manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.

Boilers, Gasometers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.

Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.

Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.

Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping, Engines, etc.

Sole Agents for N. Billieux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machines. 6 30¾

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.
FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7, 8, 9·05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3 15, 3½, 4, 5, 5½, 6·10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown at 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8 20 down train, and 3½ and 5½ up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9·15 A. M., 2, 7, and 10½ P. M.
Leave Germantown at 8·15 A. M., 1, 6, and 9½ P. M.

CHESTNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 15 A., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chestnut Hill at 7·50 A. M., 12·40, 5·40, and 9 25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown at 5·40, 7, 7·50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Norristown at 7 A. M.; 5½ and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia at 6, 7½, 9, and 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6¼, 8 05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk at 6·10, 7½, 8 20 9½, and 11½ A. M.; 2, 3½, 5, 6¼, and 9 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M.; 2½ and 7¼ P. M.
Leave Manayunk at 7½ A. M.; 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot, Ninth and Green streets.

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY.
JOHN T. BAILEY,
N. E. corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand
22¾1 Also, WOOL SACKS.

RAILROAD LINES.

1868.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES' LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom.....$2·25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Ex. Mail 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express...... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6·30 and 8 A. M., and 2 00, P. M. for Freehold.
At 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 3·30, and 4·30 P. M. for Trenton.
At 6·30, 8, and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 3 30, 4·30 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 6·30 and 10 A. M., 1, 3 30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. for Florence, Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, and 2 P. M. for Florence and Riverton.
The 1 and 11·30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side.)

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 11 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Line, Fare $3.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2·30, 3 30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol.
At 7·30 and 11 A. M. 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. and 2 30, and 5 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.
At 7·30 and 10·15 A. M. 2·30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 3 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT,
Via Connecting Railway.

At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City; Fare, $3 25.
At 11 30 P. M. Emigrant Line; Fare, $2.
At 9·45 A. M., 1·20, 4, 6·30, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.
At 9·45 A. M., 4, 6·30 and 12 P. M., for Bristol.
At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.
The 9·45 A. M., 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

For Lines leaving Kensington depot take the cars on Third or Fifth streets, at Chesnut, 30 minutes before departure. The cars of Market Street Railway run direct to West Philadelphia Depot, Chesnut and Walnut within one square. On Sundays the Market Street cars will run to connect with the 9·45 A. M. 6·30 and 12 P. M. Lines.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7·30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY AND PEMBERTON AND HIGHTSTOWN RAILROADS.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY, (Upper Side.)

At 7 and 10 A. M., 1·30, 3 30, and 5·30 P. M., for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, Mount Holly, Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 7 A. M., 1·30 and 3·30 P. M., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

11 16 WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

FALL TIME, TAKING EFFECT NOV. 22, 1868.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market Street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train.......8·00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·30 A. M., 1·10, and 9·00 P. M.
Fast Line.......11·50 A. M.
Erie Express.......11·50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.......2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation.......4·00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train.......5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express.......8·00 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.......10·45 P. M.
Philadelphia Express.......12·00 Night.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 12 o'clock.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5·00 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express.......3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express.......6·10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M., 3·40 and 7·10 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express.......10·00 A. M.
Parkesburg Train.......9·10 A. M.
Fast Line.......10·00 A. M.
Lancaster Train.......12·30 P. M.
Erie Express.......4·20 P. M.
Day Express.......4·20 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation.......9·40 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.—Commencing MONDAY, November 23, 1868.—Trains will leave Depot corner Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way-Mail Train at 8 30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 12 M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4·00 P. M. (Sundays excepted) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily) for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, and Havre de Grace.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12·00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2 30, 5·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 5·00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 7·00 and 8·10 A. M., 1·30, 4·15, and 7·00 P. M. The 8 10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 00 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail, 9·35 A. M., Express, 2·25 P. M., Express, 7 25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.—THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, November 23, 1868, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia.......10·45 P. M.
" " Williamsport.......8·15 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie.......9·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia.......11·50 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......8·50 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie.......10·00 A. M.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia.......8·00 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......6·30 P. M.
" " arrives at Lockhaven.......7·45 P. M.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie.......10·55 A. M.
" " Williamsport.......12·55 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.......10·00 A. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie.......6·25 P. M.
" " Williamsport.......7·50 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia.......4·20 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad. BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ALFRED L. TYLER,
1 1¾ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.—FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry). Commencing WEDNESDAY, September 16, 1868.

TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS.

For Cape May and stations below Millville, 3·15 P. M.
For Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations 8·15 A. M., 3·15 P. M.
For Bridgeton, Salem, and way stations 8·15 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.
For Woodbury at 8·15 A. M., 3·15, 3·30, and 6·00 P. M.
Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 o'clock noon.
Freight received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, daily.
Freight Delivered No. 228 South Delaware avenue.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL,
9 15 Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, December 14, 1868.

Leaving the Company's Depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate Stations and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6·35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pine Grove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7·30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8·15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3 30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6·45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9·10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6·15 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10·20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·40 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8 45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2 05 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6·35 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9·25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12 30 noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 7·30 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3 15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M. Returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 A. M., 12 30, and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6·30 A. M., 12 45 and 5 15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Skippack take 7·30 A. M. and 4 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Skippack at 8·10 A. M. and 12 45 P. M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Skippack.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 1 05 A. M., and 1·50 and 10·19 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·30 and 5 35 A. M., and 10 50 P. M., passing Reading at 5 44 and 7·31 A. M., and 12·50 P. M., and arriving at New York at 11 A. M. and 12·20 and 5 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and 2 05 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·30 A. M., and 6·40 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 2·15 and 4.35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·55 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12·15 noon for Pinegrove and Tremont. Returning from Harrisburg at 3 30 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·40 A. M. and 5·35 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading, and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 4 35 A. M., 12·30 noon, 5 and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

BAGGAGE.

Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 S Fourth street, or at the Depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—FOR BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, WILKESBARRE, MAHANOY CITY, MOUNT CARMEL, PITTSTON, TUNKHANNOCK, AND SCRANTON.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.

Passenger Trains leave the Depot, corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7·45 A. M. (Express for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, and Tunkhannock.

9·45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 1·45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton.

At 5·00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·45 A. M., 2 45 and 4·15 P. M.
For Fort Washington at 10·45 A. M. and 11·30 P. M.
For Lansdale at 6·20 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union City Passenger Railways run to the new Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA

From Bethlehem at 9 10 A. M., 2·10, 5·25, and 8·20 P. M.
From Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 4·55 and 7 P. M.
From Lansdale at 7·30 A. M.
From Fort Washington at 10 45 A. M. and 3·10 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2 P. M.
Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7 A. M.
Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4 P. M.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH street.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after MONDAY, October 5, 1868, Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 30 P. M., 4·15 P. M., 4·50 P. M., 6·15 and 11 30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street at 6 25 A. M., 7 45 A. M., 8·00 A. M., 10·45 A. M., 1·55 P. M., 4·50 P. M., and 6·55 P. M.

Trains leave West Chester at 8·00 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only. Passengers to or from station between West Chester and B. C. Junction, going East, will take train leaving West Chester at 7·45 A. M., and going West will take the train leaving Philadelphia at 4·50 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut Street cars. Those of the Market Street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·00 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7·55 A. M. and 4·00 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7·45 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 8·00 A. M. and 4·50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with Trains on P. & B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

4 10¾ HENRY WOOD, General Sup't.

AUCTION SALES

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH STREET.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, February 9, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

MARKET STREET, Nos. 1224, 1226, and 1228—Public building known as the "NATIONAL HALL," 86 by 190 feet.

FOURTH (south), Nos. 316 and 318—Valuable Residences, 45 by 182 feet, two fronts.

FIFTY-FOURTH AND WYALUSING, S. E. corner—Two Modern Dwellings.

FOURTH AND MIFFLIN, S. E. corner—Valuable Lot.

THIRTY-FOURTH AND HAVERFORD, S. E. corner—Modern Residence.

EIGHTH, above Race—Large Lot, 20 by 110 feet.

TWENTY-FOURTH (north), Nos. 775 and 777—Two Modern Dwellings.

MONROE, Nos. 317, 319, and 319½—Store and Dwellings.

1 share West Chester Railroad.
5 shares Pennsylvania Horticultural Society.
1 share Academy of Fine Arts.
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum.
80 shares Lehigh Crane Iron Company.
44 shares Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company.
500 shares Germantown Passenger Railway Co.
4 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.
212 shares Baltimore and Phila. Steamboat Co.
$10 000 first mortgage bonds of the Eastern Shore Railroad Company.
128 shares Bellefonte and Snowshoe R. R. Co. [2 5 3t
200 shares Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company
1 share Philadelphia Library Company.
22 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company.
100 shares Maple Shade Oil Company.
100 shares Dalzell Petroleum Company.
200 shares American Button-hole Machine Co.
$500 Bingham Mining and Lumbering Company.
Pew No. 140 St. Luke's Church.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street, corner of Bank street. Successors to John B. Myers & Co.

IMPORTANT SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
Feb 9, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. [2 3 5t

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On Thursday Morning,
Feb. 11, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. 2 4 6t

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
Feb. 12, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, oil cloths, etc. 2 6 5t

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESNUT St., rear entrance from Minor.

VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.
On Monday Evening,
8th instant, at 7 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, valuable private library, including standard works in fine bindings. 2 5 3t

Sale No. 259 S. Ninth street.
HANDSOME WALNUT FURNITURE, FRENCH PLATE OVAL MIRROR, HANDSOME BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
February 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 259 S. Ninth street, above Spruce, by catalogue, the entire Furniture including—Handsome walnut and green reps parlor suit, elegant walnut etagere, fine French plate oval mirror, handsome walnut chamber suit, cottage suit, spring beds, mattresses, handsome Brussels and other carpets, dining-room and kitchen furniture and utensils, etc.
May be seen early on morning of sale. 2 5 3t

Sale No. 529 Chesnut street.
HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, 2 SUPERIOR MELODEONS, HANDSOME VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Wednesday Morning,
Feb. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 529 Chesnut street, by catalogue, very excellent Furniture, including—Handsome walnut parlor, library, and dining-room furniture; 5 suits handsome walnut chamber furniture, rosewood piano forte, 2 superior rosewood melodeons, French plate mantel, pier, and oval mirrors, handsome velvet, Brussels, and other carpets gas-consuming stoves, feather beds, plated ware, china and glassware, etc. [2 8 2t

CLARK & EVANS, AUCTIONEERS, NO. 630 CHESNUT Street.

Will sell THIS DAY, Morning and Evening, A large invoice of Blankets, Bed Spreads, Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Stationery, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Notions, etc.
City and country merchants will find bargains.
Terms cash.
Goods packed free of charge 9 26

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1000 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES.
On Thursday Morning,
February 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold a large assortment of boots, shoes, balmorals, etc. Also, a large line of city-made goods. 2 6 4t

KEENAN, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 112 N. FRONT Street. [1 21

LIPPINCOTT, SON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, ASHHURST BUILDING, No. 240 MARKET St.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom st

NEW YORK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, AUCTIONEER.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND NORTH STREETS, NEW YORK, TO BE LEASED AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co. will lease at auction,

ON TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1869,

At 12 o'clock M., at the Exchange Salesrooms, No 111 BROADWAY,

BY ORDER OF THE UNDERSIGNED,
A COMMITTEE OF THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS OF THE SOCIETY OF THE NEW YORK HOSPITAL,
THE FIFTY-EIGHT LOTS
COMPRISING ALMOST THE ENTIRE BLOCK BOUNDED BY BROADWAY, CHURCH, DUANE, AND WORTH STREETS,
WILL BE LEASED AT AUCTION ON THE ABOVE-MENTIONED DAY.

This property is located in the centre of the heavy business of the city, on high ground, with dry, sandy soil, and surrounded by first-class improvements. The leases will be for a term of twenty-one years, with the usual covenants for renewal, and will be similar to those made by the "SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR," which have always been considered as most favorable to the lessee. The advantage of holding long leases on property in the business portion of the city is demonstrated by the large bonus which has been paid for those made by the "Sailors' Snug Harbor," amounting in many cases almost to the value of the fee. The leasing of the above-described property at auction will afford an opportunity that in all probability will never again occur for procuring leases of building sites that must, from the constantly increasing demand for business property in this city, soon be worth a large premium, especially as this property is by law

EXEMPTED FROM TAXATION.

JAMES W. BEEKMAN,
JOHN DAVID WOLFE,
ROBERT I. LIVINGSTON,
JACKSON S. SHULTZ,
JAMES M. BROWN.

Descriptive lists sent by mail if desired. [1 27 17t

MERRICK & SONS
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia,
WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT OFF STEAM-ENGINE.
Regulated by the Governor.
MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE,
Patented June, 1868.
DAVID JOY'S
PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER.
D. M. WESTON'S
PATENT SELF-CENTERING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE
AND
HYDRO EXTRACTOR,
For Cotton or Woollen Manufacturers. 7 10mw

DR. KINKELIN, AFTER A RESIDENCE and practice of thirty years at the Northwest corner of Third and Union streets, has lately removed to South ELEVENTH Street, between MARKET and CHESNUT.

His superiority in the prompt and perfect cure of all recent, chronic, local, and constitutional affections of a special nature, is proverbial.

Diseases of the skin, appearing in a hundred different forms, totally eradicated; mental and physical weakness, and all nervous debilities scientifically and successfully treated. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE MINT.

Annual Assay of United States Coins.

This morning, in accordance with the laws of the United States which relate to the reservation of coins in the United States Mint and its branches for the purposes of an Annual Assay, the Board of Commissioners appointed by the President met in the "Mint" building, Chesnut street, east of Broad. The Board consists of the following gentlemen:—Professor Joseph Henry, Washington, D. C.; John Torrey, New York; E. H. Derby, Boston; Professor W. P. Blake, San Francisco; A. L. Perry, Williams College, Massachusetts; Edwin H. Fitler, Philadelphia; Professor B. Howard Rand, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia; John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency; M. C. Reed, Hudson, Ohio; Hon. George Walker, Springfield, Mass.; Hon. Jonas R. McClintock, Pittsburg, Pa.

After organizing this morning, the 32d section of the act of Congress of the 18th of January, 1837, under which the Commission is constituted, the several laws bearing upon the duties of the Commissioners, the rules for the organization and government of the Board, and the minutes of the last preceding assay, were read.

The "reserved coins" were then produced, the several packages in which they were contained were opened in the presence of the Commissioners, and the coin was distributed by them in parcels, with reference to their places of coinage, and their metallic character, as follows:—

1. Gold coins from the Mint at Philadelphia.
2. Silver coins from the same.
3. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at New Orleans.
4. Silver coins from the same.
5. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at San Francisco.
6. Silver coins from the same.
7. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at Charlotte.
8. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at Dahlonega.

The number of coins contained in each parcel were then ascertained by weighing in the manner ordinarily practised at the Mint, and in accordance with the number reported as "reserved."

The Chairman then arranged the members of the Board in two committees; one to take charge of the weighing, the other of the assaying; with power to associate members interchangeably, and to require the manipulatory aid of the officers of the Mint.

The following are the regulations to be observed in weighing and assaying:—

The Committee on Weighing shall take from each parcel of the coins, as distributed, two or more piles—each of ten or more pieces, and embracing two or more denominations—and five or more single pieces, of two or more differing denominations.

They shall arrange the piles, and the single pieces thus taken out with the Mint marks downwards, in such order that the particular place of mintage shall be known only to the members of the committee.

The piles and the single pieces shall then be severally weighed under the scrutiny of the committee, and their respective weights ascertained; the piles to the one-thousandth of an ounce, the single pieces to the eighth of a grain, and the results shall be noted, with a special reference as to any that may be found without the legal limits of weight.

The committee shall then examine the weights ordinarily employed in the Mint, and shall attest their accordance with the standards prescribed by law.

The Committee on Assaying shall receive the residues of the several parcels of reserved coins; and adding to them—if it shall be necessary, but not otherwise—from the piles in the possession of the committees, shall first cause a portion of each parcel to be melted into an ingot of convenient size; and from each of the ingots, so made, they shall take test samples for assay.

They shall then select a convenient number, not less than three, of single pieces of diverse denominations from each parcel; from which they shall take test samples for assay.

They shall then arrange all the test samples in such order as shall be known only to the members of the committee; and in that order such sample shall be assayed, the silver first, and the gold afterwards.

Should the operations of the assay be not consummated before the adjournment of the Board for the day, the parcels of reserved coins, ingots and test samples will remain in a chest or vault, under the joint and separate charge of the Chairman and Director of the Mint.

The following are the regulations for the conclusion of the assay:—

The weighings and assayings having been completed under the scrutiny of the committees respectively, the committees will report, fully and specially, as to the coins of each mint.

And thereupon the Commissioners will proceed to declare their judgment by an open vote; and a full record thereof and of all their doings having been engrossed by the Secretary, it will be signed by all the members and delivered to the Director of the Mint.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.

Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company was held at the office of the company, No. 230 Walnut street, at 10 o'clock this morning.

The Annual Report of the President of the company, from which the following figures are taken, was submitted:—

GROSS RECEIPTS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

From passengers	$631,437 59
From freight	2,101,613 98
From mail and miscellaneous	71,198 79
Total	$2 804,250 36
Receipts in 1867	2,333,759 94
Increase in 1868	$470,490 42
30 per cent. of the gross earnings due this company amounts to	820,423 95
Of which there has been paid on account of interest and organization	727,902 71
Leaving a balance in favor of company	$92,521 24
Total amount of tonnage in 1868	1,090,845
" " " 1867	792,008
Increase	298,837
Total number of passengers carried in 1868	629,320
Total number of passengers carried in 1867	635,542
Decrease	6,222

This decrease, however, is wholly due to the local or way business, as the number of through passengers carried in 1868 exceeded the number carried in 1867 by 13,503.

The following gentlemen were elected managers of the company to serve for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Edward F. Gay, J. Edgar Thomson, Wistar Morris, Henry Duhring, Jacob P. Jones, Josiah Bacon, Samuel T. Bodine, John Kennedy, Washington Butcher, and Henry D. Moore. The foregoing, together with the following gentlemen, elected managers by our City Councils, constitute the full board:—Charles F. Norton, Joseph W. Gaskill, and J. Alexander Simpson.

THE GREAT FIRE at the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets is practically still as great a mystery as at the first. Everything that perseverance and ingenuity could devise has been done by the authorities to get at the cause of the explosion and its consequences, but thus far nothing but vague and unsatisfactory theories have been advanced, none of which have been sufficiently explicit or practical as to satisfactorily account for all the phenomena presented. In the absence of anything definite as the result of the investigations which have been instituted, a great many of our citizens have become habituated to a sensation of fear whenever the conflagration is brought to their minds. If the explosion was caused by some new-fangled distillation of nitro-glycerine, thrown into the building by evil-disposed persons with plunder or mischief in their hearts, whose house is safe from their attacks? If the explosion was caused by an accumulation of gas flowing from hidden leaks, who may not be aroused at the middle of the night to find himself enveloped in a like disaster? With a view of ascertaining all that is possible concerning the occurrence, for the sake of unravelling the mystery, as well as to afford to the community a safeguard against similar occurrences in the future, Fire Marshal Blackburn has suggested to the Messrs. Caldwell the appointment of a scientific commission, whose duty it shall be to give the affair a searching investigation, throwing upon their examination all the appliances and principles of modern science. The Messrs. Caldwell have accepted this well-timed suggestion, and will act upon it immediately. They will at once appoint a commission, to consist of about six members, taking care to embrace in it the ablest and most experienced gentlemen in the city. When this commission gets into working order, we may anticipate some light upon the subject.

CITY CRIMINAL CALENDAR.

A Brace of Thieves—A Negro Whief—Street Fighting—Stone Fights—A Policeman Assaulted—German Beaten—Robbery of a Commission House—Heavy Robbery—A Wife-Beater.

—On Saturday Charles Washmere, Cornelius Denin, and another individual were taken into custody on the charge of stealing pieces of cloth from the front of stores in the vicinity of Second and Master streets. Washmere was taken from the County Prison and Denin and the third parties were arrested at Seventh and Shippen streets. They will have a hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

—Alderman Eggleton this morning held John Edwards (colored) to answer the charge of larceny. From the evidence it appears that John broke into a stable opposite the Episcopal Hospital on Saturday night, and stole a set of harness, which he subsequently sold to a second-hand dealer on Jefferson street for $1.

—John G. Hazen was arrested yesterday afternoon, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, for fighting. On being taken to the station a revolver and blackjack were found on him. Alderman Massey sent him to prison.

—The neighborhood of Fifteenth and Poplar streets, for several Sundays, has been the scene of rock fights between rival squads of boys. Policemen have been detailed to look after the offenders, and yesterday they succeeded in capturing George Walker, Frederick Thatcher, and Charles Dalzell, all juveniles. Alderman Massey held them to keep the peace.

—Policeman Watermyer yesterday, while walking along Ridge avenue, heard fearful noises and cries in a beer saloon at Seventeenth street. He opened the door of the place, when he was set upon and beaten. He secured the assistance of Sergeant Albertson, and together they returned to the saloon and attempted to make arrests. John Kishner assaulted Policeman Watermyer again, and he was arrested. He was taken before Alderman Pancoast and bound over for trial.

—John Cannon, without any provocation, yesterday assaulted a German at Seventeenth and Olive streets, and ripped his clothing nearly off his person. Policeman Hickley arrested John and locked him up. Alderman Pancoast committed him to prison.

—On Saturday night the forwarding and general commission house of Howard, Hinchman & Co., on Market street, above Eighth, was entered and ransacked from top to bottom. The robbery was discovered by Policemen Cooley and Rawlins, who at a late hour arrested Joseph Rankin on suspicion of being implicated. The reason for his arrest was that he was covered with flour, of which there had been some stolen from the above place. Joseph will be heard at the Central this afternoon.

—A man named Weill has entered a complaint against Margaret McNulty, charging her with having stolen $1500 in money from him, while he was in her company on Saturday night at a house in the vicinity of Seventh and St. Mary streets. She was committed for trial.

—Daniel Sadler, who lives in Germantown, has been bound over by Alderman Good on the charge of cruel treatment of his wife.

—Jane White (colored) yesterday appeared at Lombard and Sixth streets in a drunken condition, and was prepared to fight with any one who came along. A policeman happened to be one of the individuals whom she showed a disposition to maul, but he took her to the station house, and Alderman Carpenter sent her below.

—Yesterday John Farley went into the beer saloon of Joseph Reber, at Chesnut Hill, and raised a row. Mr. Reber sent for a policeman, who, on responding, was cracked over the head with a glass and otherwise ill-treated. John was secured, and afterwards sent to prison by Alderman Rex.

—George Hickey and Margaret Gartney got into a fight yesterday at Twentieth and South streets. They were taken into custody and before Alderman Dallas, who committed both.

THE MAMMOTH SKATING RINK.—The reopening of the Mammoth Rink, Twenty-first and Race streets, on Saturday last, was a great success, the skating being good and thousands of visitors being present. The Meagher Brothers performed in the evening, and delighted all who saw them by the grace and dexterity of their feats. The rink will be open every afternoon from 2 to 5 and every evening from 7½ to 10½ o'clock. A grand fancy dress skating and promenade carnival is to be given on the 20th instant, under the auspices of the Meagher Brothers. It will be a brilliant affair.

WANTED TO DROWN HIMSELF.—Dick Griffin yesterday wanted to walk into the Delaware from Cattell's wharf, but he was stopped by Policeman Ellis. He insisted on being let alone, as he said he knew where he was going, but the policeman took him to the station, where he remained until he became sober.

THE POLICE.—There was but a slim crowd around the Mayor's Office this morning, the applications being principally from the rural wards. Among which were the Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-eighth wards.

ATTEMPT TO BURN.—Late on Saturday night an unoccupied weaver shop on Cumberland street, above Amber, was set on fire, but the flames were extinguished with a loss of about $160.

ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS.

What He Thinks About General Grant, Jeff Davis, and Pollard's "Lost Cause."

Correspondence Macon Telegraph.

CRAWFORDVILLE, Ga., Jan. 21.—Your correspondent arrived at this place yesterday, and, resolved upon paying a visit to the ex-Vice-President of the ex-Confederate States, lost no time in making his appearance at that plain but neat residence which is observed by every passer-by. After words of greeting, and an introduction to his nephew, Mr. William G. Stephens, I found myself seated before the fire, with a small table separating me from my distinguished host.

The sanctum—for sanctum it is—is a plain, unvarnished one, and reminds you, at first sight, of an editor's private office—all newspapers, with a slight relief in the shape of books and writing paper. He was dressed in a suit of neat, comfortable brown woollen jeans, of home manufacture, and woven from the fleece of his own flock, which, he informed me, was raised on his own plantation. It is exactly similar to the suit which he wore when he was inaugurated Vice-President of the Confederacy, and was, like that, woven by the Misses Sharpe, two young ladies residing in the same county, who pride themselves very much upon having been the weavers of his inauguration suit, which was a present from them to him.

When I entered he was engaged in looking over the papers which had arrived by mail a few minutes before, but kindly entered into a very pleasing conversation with me without delay. I ventured to call his attention to a paper which contained the article of Mr. Pollard on the flight of Mr. Davis from Richmond, and particularly that portion relating to himself, with an urgent request that he might allow me to publish his remarks in reference to it. He stated that he had seen the article, and would grant my request only on condition that I would give his remarks in his own words. I then took them down in short hand as he spoke the following:—

"I assure you that what Mr. Pollard in this article says is without the least foundation whatever, and his information, from whatever source derived, is entirely incorrect. I was here, at my own home in Crawfordville, at the time referred to. Mr. Davis did not pass nearer to Crawfordville than Raytown, some eight or nine miles distant, and I did not know that he was passing through that part of the State until some time afterwards. 'Griswoldville,' spoken of in the article of Mr. Pollard, is at least sixty or seventy miles from my residence.

"However widely Mr. Davis and I may have differed upon public questions and public policy, either before or during the days of the Confederacy, our personal and social relations were never interrupted. Our terms of intercourse were always friendly. No act of incivility on the part of either of us was ever exhibited towards the other, so far as I am aware of. In this connection, I would add that it is not correct, as I here see it in the papers of to-day stated, that I have accepted the Professorship of History and Political Science, lately created and tendered to me in the University of Georgia. The state of my health and existing professional, as well as other engagements, constrain me to decline it, at least for the present."

GENERAL GRANT.

I asked Mr. Stephens what he thought would be the course of General Grant as President, and while he says but little upon public matters, his reply was as follows:—"All the country wants is good government. For General Grant, personally, I entertain the highest esteem. From the time I first met him at City Point, in 1865, I have regarded, and still regard him, as one of the most remarkable men I have ever met. He possesses one of the rarest combinations of elements of character of perhaps any man living. I do not believe he will be easily influenced, much less controlled, by any person. He will act from the dictates of his own judgment, and what he believes to be the line of his duty. I regard him as a man of great generosity and magnanimity, neither selfish nor ambitious; and I believe he meant all that the words import when he said 'Let us have Peace.' General Grant, however, no more than any other man, can have all things as he might desire. The future of the country, therefore, is still enveloped in greater uncertainty. All the patriot at the South can do is to bear in patience the present—exercise a generous confidence, and look hopefully for time's development."

NEGRO LABOR.

Mr. Stephens still retains all his former servants, both on the lot in town and on the old homestead, none of whom show any disposition to leave him. Harry Stephens, who bore his master's name long before emancipation, and filled his present place while Mr. Stephens was in Congress, is still the major domo at Liberty Hall. He is steward, butler and female manager of the premises. His wife and children, some of whom are nearly grown, constitute the other domestics of the establishment.

At the plantation, about two miles distant, all his former servants still remain, and cultivate the land in parcels, as tenants. In Mr. Stephens' own words, "they pay one fourth of the products as rent. They work as well and as faithfully as ever, but I do not think that, upon an average, the product of their labor is above one-fourth of what it formerly was, which I attribute to the want of proper skill in agriculture and the general management of a farm."

THE ARMY.

Proposed Reduction of the United States Military Force.

From the N. Y. Times.

The details of the proposed bill for the reduction of the army, agreed upon by the House Military Committee, are in brief as follows:—

First. Consolidate the Quartermaster, Commissary and Pay Departments into one department, to be called the Department of Supply.

Second. Consolidate the ordnance and artillery into one corps.

Third. Reduce the number of infantry regiments from forty-five to thirty.

Fourth. No more Brigadier-Generals of the line to be appointed beyond the present number, eight, thus abolishing the two commissions now vacant.

Fifth. No more Brigadier-Generals to be appointed in the Staff, except the Chief of the Supply Department.

Sixth. Abolish Regimental Commissaries of Subsistence for cavalry.

Seventh. Reduce the number of non-commissioned officers in each regiment.

Eighth. Abolish bands.

Ninth. The term of enlistment to be five years.

Tenth. The mode of reduction to be by absorption—that is, in military phrase, by "casualty," expiration of terms of enlistment, discharge, death, disability, dismissal, resignation, etc.

Eleventh. All the Staff Departments to be reduced in the number of their officers.

No new appointments are to be made, either from West Point or from civil life, until this reduction is accomplished, which it is estimated will require about two years. The number of officers thus cut off is about six hundred. The measure will be proposed to-morrow, under a suspension of the rules, as an amendment to the Army Appropriation bill. It is designed, as much as anything, to test the temper of the House, some of its leading members having complained that the Military Committee were apathetic on this question. If the Army Appropriation bill is to be cut up indiscriminately, without regard to the objects or necessities for which the money is appropriated, as it has been for three days past, then it is absolutely necessary that Congress reduce the army in the same proportion. General Butler, animated by his inveterate hostility to the regular army, stands ready to propose, as a substitute for the foregoing, a still more sweeping reduction, which amounts almost to annihilation. It is exceedingly doubtful, considering all the circumstances, whether any reduction is finally accomplished at this session. There are but twenty-one working days left.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The money market during the week was amply supplied at six to seven per cent. on call. Commercial paper was steady, with considerable inquiry on the part of the country banks. A failure in Philadelphia was without perceptible influence upon the market, especially as it was soon after announced that a settlement with creditors would be made at seventy-five cents on the dollar.

"The government market was perhaps the firmest and most active during the week, under a heavy demand for bonds on foreign account, and in sympathy with an advance of five twenties in London to 76¾. The advance here is all the more noticeable from the failure of the decline in gold to influence depression. The relations between government securities are very different on both sides of the Atlantic. Indeed, they are rather novel. Thus, the very cause which renders the market heavy on this side makes it buoyant in Europe. Reference is had to a yielding in the premium on gold, which is a virtual reduction of the interest to home investors, while abroad it increases the value of the principal. Operators for a decline have been greatly disappointed in the course which the market has taken, and the natural investment demand has been aided by the large demand coming from those who sold 'short.' At the close of the week prices were ascensive on the strength of the bill reported from the Ways and Means Committee in Congress to prevent the increase of the bonded debt of the United States. This measure would put the country on the high road to resumption, and its consideration should take precedence of the score or more of ill-digested plans which have been proposed during the present session. It will have been noticed that the financial question has dropped into the background. A prominent member of Congress is of opinion that nothing will be done by the present body with reference to it, as the attention of everybody is directed to the incoming administration. Doubtless it is as well as it is. The question is a very simple one. Simple as it is, it cannot be solved by the present Congress, if the measures introduced are any evidence of the capacity of that body. Let the present session be confined to the bill to prevent the increase of the public debt, and let the new Congress, fresh from the people, take up the general question. The country is apparently entering on a career of great prosperity. If the administration of General Grant will reform abuses in the revenue and financial departments of the Government, the example will be a telling one in communicating health and tone to the great commercial enterprises now on foot."

From the Tribune.

"Government bonds continued strong and active from continued heavy purchases for shipment and investment. There were also heavy purchases made to cover short contracts by the bears. The short interest continues very large, and bonds of all classes are in brisk borrowing demand.

"There are intimations from Washington of the revival of a project which was brought forward last year, and summarily disposed of with scarcely a vote in its favor. We allude to the proposition to authorize the Treasury Department to convert registered bonds into coupon bonds. The conversion of coupon into registered bonds, as now authorized by law, and practised by the department, is a good thing, as it affords the means of safety and protection from loss to the holders of our bonds, who are beginning to contemplate with alarm the danger of holding coupon bonds, in view of the extensive robberies which are almost daily taking place. But the reverse operation of converting the registered bonds back into coupons should not be allowed. The country cannot afford to have the Treasury Department burdened with the immense labor and cost of having our two thousand millions of bonded debt floating through it by the constant conversion and reconversion at the caprice of holders and the markets, to which this privilege of conversion *both* ways would open the door. We do not want to see the enormous Treasury printing establishment restored to its largest proportions under circumstances which would render it a perpetual necessity. There is no public necessity whatever for the conversion of registered into coupon bonds, such as exists for the opposite process, and more of our funded debt we can get into registered form, and kept there, the better it will be for the holders and for the country. The bond thieves who are driving an active business all over country have quite field enough for their operations already, and Congress will do well not to legislate in their interest by increasing their opportunities."

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THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Electoral Vote of the Southern States—The Effort Making for Purchase of St. Domingo—Taxes on Whisky.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.

St. Domingo.

An agent of the Dominican Government is here assiduously at work to get our Government to take possession of that island. This morning a pamphlet containing a history of the island and a highly-colored account of its wealth and resources, was placed upon the desks of the members. Seward is backing up this movement. It is looked upon here as a huge job, and stands no chance of success.

Electoral Votes of the Southern States.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning had up the Georgia business, and when the electoral votes are counted on Wednesday it will ask that Georgia be thrown out. The question of throwing out the vote of Louisiana was also discussed, but no decision was reached.

Whisky in Bond.

The Ways and Means Committee have unanimously agreed to report against extending the time for the payment of the tax on foreign whisky in bond; also against the proposition to allow whisky to be removed by giving security and not paying the tax.

The Staff Officers.

The Senate Military Committee have determined to take no action on the bill reducing the staff officers of the army until the House does so on a proposition of similar character now before it.

The Georgia Electoral Vote.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the Senate the resolution in regard to counting the vote of Georgia was taken up. It was advocated by Mr. Edmunds and opposed by Messrs. Trumbull, Hendricks, and Whyte on the ground that Georgia is a *prima facie* member of the Union and entitled to cast her vote. On the expiration of the morning hour Mr. Saulsbury declined to yield, and commenced a speech on the pending question, namely, the Constitutional amendment.

Sentence of a Forger.

RUTLAND, Vt., Feb. 8.—The Supreme Court of Vermont sentenced Edward S. Piper, alias C. B. Clark, the celebrated forger and swindler, to the State Prison for eight years. He was taken to the prison at Windsor on Saturday. Piper is well known in many sections of the country, having made some bold operations.

The Coxsackie Murder Case.

GARRISON, Feb. 8.—The prisoners, Sharp and Simmons, in the Coxsackie murder case, have been admitted to bail in the sum of $2000 each, the evidence reducing the crime from murder to manslaughter in the fourth degree. The final examination closed on Saturday.

Robbery at Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 8.—The office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company was entered on Saturday night, the safe opened by means of a duplicate key, and $1750 stolen.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 8—P. M.—Consols for money, 93¼; for account, 93¼@93¼. Stocks steady.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 8—P. M.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands, 12¼@12½d.; middling Orleans, 12½@12½d.

Lard quiet. Pork, 97s. Beef, 100s.

LONDON, Feb. 8—P. M.—Tallow, 46s. 6d.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8—Cotton easier; sales of 330 bales at 30¼@30½c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 5500 barrels. Wheat dull, and unchanged. Corn dull; sales of 24500 bushels mixed Western at 88@93c. Oats steady. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new Mess $32@32·25, prime, 27@28c. Lard steady at 20¾@21c Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—Stocks dull. Gold, 135¾. Exchange, 109½. 5-20s, 1862, 113½; do. 1864, 110¼; do. 1865, 111⅝; new, 109½; 1867, 109½; 10-40s, 108⅝; Virginia 6s, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 86½; Canton Co., 60½; Cumberland preferred, 36½; New York Central, 162⅞; Reading, 95; Hudson River, 135¾; Michigan Central, 119; Michigan Southern, 93¾; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 104⅞; Chicago and Rock Island, 132¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 119⅜.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 8.—Cotton firm and in moderate demand; middling uplands at 30 cents. Flour very quiet and entirely nominal. Wheat dull; sales of Pennsylvania red at $1·75@1·85. Corn firm; prime white at 88@90c.; yellow at 87@88c.; receipts small. Oats firm; prime at 75c. Rye firm at $1·55@1·65. Pork firm at $33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 17¼@18c.; clear do., 18¾@19c.; shoulders, 15¾@16c. Hams, 20c. Lard quiet at 21c.

MERITED REWARD.

The Rights of Railroad Passengers.

The case of Judge Goddard vs. the Grand Trunk Railway Company was decided at Portland, N. H., on Tuesday last. The facts are thus recorded by the Portland *Argus*:—

Judge Goddard purchased a ticket to Danville Junction and started to visit his family, then residing in Auburn. The afternoon train was very long, and, as usual, one Jackson was detailed to take the tickets of passengers leaving the train before the regular conductor came through. Judge Goddard, having some business at Falmouth, stepped out, and upon the request of Jackson, handed him his ticket. Upon his return, Jackson again approached where he was sitting and demanded his ticket, and upon Judge Goddard's replying that he gave it to him when he left the car, told the Judge that he lied, and falling into an ungovernable passion committed an assault upon him, shaking his fists in his face; threatening to beat his brains out, and using the most profane language. He continued this for some twenty minutes, when the train approached Cumberland and he desisted. For this outrage Judge Goddard brought an action, and the verdict of the jury of $4850 will serve as a lesson to corporations to employ such servants as will respect the rights of passengers and will protect them from outrage and personal abuse.

Letter from Senator Wilson.

The Austin (Texas) *Republican* publishes the following letter from Senator Wilson on the proposed division of that State and disfranchisement.—

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.—E. B. Turner.—Dear Sir:—Your communication of the 13th ult. I found on my return from Massachusetts this morning. I can but be deeply interested in the subject matter of which it treats. Concerning the project of dividing Texas, I think you have no reason of apprehension on that score, for I hardly think there twenty members of Congress who look with favor upon the proposition.

As to the matter of disfranchisement, that will be left to the States; but I would be sorry to see anything more stringent than the fourteenth article. The fewer disfranchisements we can get along with safely, the sooner we can get out of our present troubles. There may be some risk and present inconvenience, but the principle I think to be right, and on the whole best.

I hope the people of Texas will adopt a good Constitution, and be soon represented in Congress. Very truly, yours, H. WILSON.

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FOURTH EDITION

FROM THE CAPITAL.

Mississippi Reconstruction—The Constitutional Amendment—False Charges Against Correspondents—The Alaska Purchase.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Wells-Fargo Contract and Alaska Purchase.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The Committee on Public Expenditures to-day closed the testimony, and directed Mr. Broomall to make a report in the Wells Fargo matter, and Mr. Hulburd in the Alaska matter. Mr. Painter and one or two other witnesses testified, but nothing new was developed.

Mr. Latham's testimony on Saturday completely vindicated Mr. Painter, and his explanations were deemed entirely satisfactory. It is understood that he has directed a suit to be brought against all the papers that have wantonly libelled him.

A correspondent of the New York *Post* and Philadelphia *Bulletin* was also before the committee for the purpose of correcting his testimony in the Wells-Fargo matter. He failed to explain his several contradictions, and also to justify his calling of witnesses from whom he alleged he had obtained his information. The committee are satisfied that he never knew anything about the case, and had really no foundation for the statements published in his despatches to the *Post* and *Bulletin*.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The Oregon Taxes.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—In the United States Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion affirming the decision of the Supreme Court of Oregon in favor of the taxes of that State being paid in gold and silver, according to the law. The Court held that legal-tender notes being receivable for all debts public and private, with the exceptions named in the statute, imply the satisfaction of contracts or agreements, while taxes are of a different character, without such obligation, and that it is competent for a State to designate the character of money in which the taxes shall be paid.

The Mississippi Case.

E. Jefferson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Mississippi, presented to-day an address to the Reconstruction Committee in behalf of himself and others, claiming to represent a large and influential part of the Republican party who opposed the adoption of the constitution voted down in June last. The address is in the nature of a protest, and is a discussion of the condition of affairs in the State.

He proposed a plan of restoration, as follows:—First, that Congress shall declare all the offices in the State vacant; second, provide for the appointment of a provisional governor, with power to fill all the offices thus declared, with power also to remove from office his own appointees; third, provide that the proposed constitution shall be so modified or amended as to remove from it those features that are more proscriptive than are required by the Reconstruction laws of Congress; fourth, provide for an election at the time designated by the proposed constitution, providing the annual election for the ratification of the constitution as amended, and for the election of all the State, county, and municipal officers.

Railroad Accident.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 8.—An eastern-bound passenger train on the Missouri Pacific Railroad ran through an open switch at Smithton on Saturday night and was badly wrecked. The engineer Charles Brownell, formerly of Michigan, was fatally injured, and died on Sunday morning. Henry Buckhart, a fireman, and another man on the locomotive were seriously hurt.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Mr. Sherman presented a petition for the recognition in the Constitution of Almighty God as the source of all civil authority, and made a few remarks in favor of such an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Pacific Railroads, reported adversely, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration of a large number of bills and memorials granting or asking for aid in the construction of railroad and telegraph lines, among which were the following:—

Bill to aid in the construction of the Central Transit Railroad from New Orleans, etc.

Bill, an addition to an act granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from Lake Superior to Puget's Sound.

Bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line through Missouri and Arkansas to the Pacific Ocean.

Bill in relation to the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division.

A bill to aid in the construction of a southwestern railroad and telegraph line to the Pacific Ocean, with connections and branches; a bill to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Rio Grande to the Pacific Ocean; a bill to aid in the construction of the Arkansas and Pacific Railroad; a petition of Franklin Hanno and others offering to construct the Northern Pacific Railroad and the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific Railroad, upon receiving the same land grants now given to said companies; a bill to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad; a memorial of the Legislature of Oregon in favor of the construction of a railroad from Salt Lake to the Columbia river; memorial of the Legislature of Minnesota for aid in the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad; memorial of W. Cornell Jewett, asking that all subsidies should be withheld from the Union Pacific Railway Company; memorial of the Legislature of Kansas for aid in the construction of the St. Joseph and Denver Railroad.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Schenck presented petitions of Adams Jewett and two hundred and thirty-four other citizens of Dayton, Ohio, praying Congress to repeal the franking privilege. Referred to the Post Office Committee.

Under the call of States for bills and joint resolutions the following were introduced, read once, and referred:—

By Mr. Peters, to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania avenue. To the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. Ela, to revoke all stationery contracts with Dempsey & O'Toole. To the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. Eliot, to regulate and protect the fur trade in seals on the islands of St. Paul and St. George, Alaska. To the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Holbrook, the delegate from Idaho, having used grossly insulting language towards Mr. Butler, in discussing the Indian Appropriation bill, was brought before the House in charge of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and was severely censured by the Speaker.

By Mr. Ward—A bill fixing the time for the election of Representatives in Congress for amending the naturalization laws, and to detect fraudulent naturalization papers. The bill proposes the Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in Nov, 1870, and every 2d year thereafter, as the day on which the elections for members of Congress and delegates shall be held in each State and Territory; that a registration of electors shall be made by three inspectors, resident of the district, and to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and that naturalization shall only be made by the United States Consuls and United States Commissioners, one of the latter to be appointed for every 25,000 of the population of cities; all naturalization papers held by persons in cities of over 20,000 population since the first of January, 1864, to be surrendered within one year to the proper court or commissioner, and new ones to be taken out if the old ones were genuine, the expense in the latter case to be paid for by the United States; all papers not so surrendered to be void.

Mr. Ward moved the reference of the bill to the Select Committee on the New York Election.

Mr. Brooks moved its reference to the Committee on the Revision of Laws. Rejected.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Copper Tariff Bill Passed—Advices from Europe.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Copper Tariff Bill.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—The House, by a vote of 109 yeas to 66 nays, concurred in the Senate amendment to the Copper Tariff bill. Its opponents endeavored to filibuster, but its friends were so numerous that they were choked off. The Senate amendments to the bill make it more stringent as a protective measure than it was when it passed the House.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Eastern Difficulty.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—The news from Athens is contradictory. The latest despatches maintain that Zaimis had succeeded in forming a Cabinet, and that peace is thereby assured.

The reported battle between the Turks and Montenegrins is authoritatively denied.

An American Ship Abandoned.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Advices have been received announcing that the American schooner Gott was abandoned at sea on January 3. No particulars are given.

FORTIETH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Eldridge moved its reference to the Committee on the Judiciary. Rejected.

The bill was then referred to the Special Committee on the New York Election Frauds.

By Mr. Barnes, providing for the exchange of gold for United States demand notes and to prevent the sale of gold. To Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. Brooks, to encourage the building of steamboats in the United States. To Committee on Ways and Means.

By Messrs. Selye and Miller, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States. To Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. Morrell, regulating the value of extra rations to which army officers shall be entitled. To Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. Koontz, amendatory of the act of the 28th of July, 1866, granting bounties to soldiers. Same reference.

By Mr. Haughey, relating to the rights of loyal citizens in Alabama. To Reconstruction Committee.

By Mr. Walker, for Mr. Delano, authorizing the President to appoint a commission to revise the tariff laws, and to report its proceedings and recommendations to Congress. To Committee on Ways and Means.

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$7500 Leh 6s gold l..b30	90½	10 sh Read ..s5wn..ls trf	47⅝
$1000 do......b30	90½	100 do.......c	47⅝
$1200 Pa 6s. 2 series	106	19 sh Leh V....b3wn	56
$7000 Pa 6s War L	100¾	100 sh Leh Nav	30⅞
$1000 Read m. 6s...b8	89	100 do	30⅞
3 sh Penna RR	57⅝		

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 St Louis Wat L	104½	400 sh OilCr&Al R.b30 lots	39
$700 City 6s, New	100¾	400 do.....s5wn	38¾
$500 do	100¾	100 sh Phil & E.....b5	26
$2000 Leh 6s, '84......ls	84	100 do......s60	26
$5000 Leh 6s gold l	90½	2 sh C & Am	124½
4 sh Read..s5wn trf	47½	6 do......ls	124½
100 do.......s60	47½	23 sh Leh Val......ls	55½
5 do	47½	41 sh Penna R......ls	57⅝
100 do.......b30	47⅝		
10 sh Leh Nav	30½		

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